The Weekly Post.

SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR $1.25} PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1884. {IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1.00.

FOR HIS LIFE.

Jim Nutt on Trial for the Murder of Dukes.

Evidence for the Prosecution all in and the Defense at Work.

Senator Voorhees and Other Brilliant Lights Engaged in the Case.

The Plea of Emotional Insanity as the Feature of Vindication.

The Prisoner's Mother and Other Relatives on the Witness Stand.

Complete Review of the Testimony, Incidents, Scenes and Interesting Gossip Relative to the Great Trial.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

James Nutt, seated in the Criminal Court room beside Gen. Wm. Blakely, one of his counsel, listened and watched with impassive face and expressionless eyes throughout the whole of Monday's session to the tedious and monotonous work of impaneling the jury to whose determination the question of his guilt or innocence of the killing of N. L. Dukes has been solemnly committed. He manifested no uneasiness and displayed little or no apparent interest in the proceedings and the crowd around him. Everybody watched him. He watched nobody, and would have seemed to notice no outsider but for an occasional nod and smile of friendly recognition to some acquaintance in the audience whom he had not seen for some time. He is nicely dressed, and of prepossessing personal appearance; cleanly shaved face, closely trimmed hair, a suit of diagonal, with cutaway coat, and fresh linen.

Beside General Blakely, Marshall Swartzwelder and Major A. M. Brown sit at the table with him. Hon. W. H. Playford and Mr. A. D. Boyd, his Uniontown counsel, occupied seats together yesterday a few feet from the table. They were careful observers but not active participants in the proceedings. Their functions will commence with the taking of evidence. The selection of the jury was given exclusively into the hands of the Pittsburgh counsel. Mr. Brown attended to the interrogating of jurors, assisted by Mr. Swartzwelder. Gen. Blakely had in front of him a little book into which they all peered every time a juror was called up for examination. In this book was written the name, occupation, residence, religion, politics and domestic relations of every member of the panel, together with such other information as it was thought would in any event be likely to affect this trial directly or remotely. Senator Voorhees was not present yesterday, but is expected to-day.

Opposite Brown and Swartzwelder sit I. L. Johnston and young John Boyle, of Uniontown, of the counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Johnston's three years' term of service as District Attorney of Fayette county expired on the 1st inst., and it might be here parenthetically remarked that in a few days after the termination of this trial he will leave for Denver, Col., where he has arranged to settle down and grow up with the country. Mr. D. F. Patterson, of this city, is with Mr. Boyle the private counsel for the prosecution. He occupied, at the end of the table, an advantageous position for studying the faces of the jurors who were called up. If he has any talent as a physiognomist he found ample scope for its exercise yesterday. Behind him, in the box which for six years was sacred to the presence of John S. Robb, was the new District Attorney of Allegheny county, W. D. Porter, he of the fair complexion and illuminated hair. Mr. Porter attended to the searching of jurors for the Commonwealth, and he did it well. His questions were admirably framed, and always clear and lucid. His voice is pleasing, and is used with business-like directness. Mr. Porter's work yesterday will constitute his connection with this trial. This morning he will take up another branch of Criminal Court work before Judge Bailey in one of the Common Pleas court rooms.

It was of course impossible to accommodate more than a comparatively small proportion of those who desired admission to the court room. Many wished only to see the prisoner. Many more would not only have liked to see him, but to hear all that was going on as well. There were many well-known citizens among the spectators, and withal it was quite manifest that the audience was much above the average of Criminal Court room crowds. The ministerial profession was represented by Revs. J. S. Wrightnour, D. K. Nesbit, Geo. K. Ormond, and others. The lawyers who could spare the time from their professional duties, and it must be confessed there were a good many of this class, occupied about all the space within the bar. It is a celebrated case, and naturally enough they were anxious to hear it, and willing to make some sacrifice to that end. Stephen Nutt, of near Brownsville, and Joseph Nutt, of Bellevernon, uncles of the prisoner, were in the audience. Mrs. Nutt was not present. She and her daughter Lizzie did not arrive from Uniontown until about the time of the adjournment of court.

When Sheriff McCallin marched in during the afternoon at the head of the thirty talesmen he had been directed to summon, the court officers smiled visibly as they saw in the file the familiar faces of a number of professional jurors, men who have nothing particular to do, and who hang around the Court House in the hope of securing jury service. Tipstave O'Brien knew all these men, and he indicated them to the writer as one by one they were called up for examination. The lawyers knew them, too. Nothing was more apparent than their anxiety to be sworn. Before them was the glittering prospect of at least six days' free grub and six days' pay. They grabbed at it with avidity. They had no fixed opinion. They were certain they could go on the jury and try the case solely according to the law and the evidence. It was sad to disappoint them, but Mr. Porter didn't seem to have any use for their services, so he stood them aside. Among the talesmen was John Small, who is said to be the man that hung the jury in the Geisal murder case, from Braddock. When asked as to his occupation Mr. Small replied that in his young days he was a roller, and had been Warden of the county jail.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock a couple of handsomely dressed young ladies, accompanied by a gentleman, entered and took seats within the bar. They stayed but a moment. A bouquet suddenly made its appearance on the Clerk's desk, and was handed by Crier Patterson to young Nutt, who received it with a smile and slight inclination of the head. As Nutt received the flowers Judge Stowe's face assumed a look of displeasure, as he rapped upon his desk and said: "I'll have none of that. I will commit any person caught bringing flowers into the court room." Nutt's face turned a deep crimson and he placed the bouquet upon the table before him without examination; stem towards him. It is not known from whom the bouquet came. It was passed up from the lower hall. When court adjourned Nutt tore off the paper concealing his bouquet and looked long and admiringly upon the flowers. He was warmly greeted by a number of friends as he was being returned to his cell.

Nutt is very much pleased with his change from the Uniontown to the Pittsburgh jail. Sunday night he passed in undisturbed sleep. He was up yesterday morning bright and early, long before he was called for, and when his cell door was opened for his conduct to the court room he was eager to enter further upon the ordeal destiny had fated him to pass through. Crier Patterson and County Detective Langhurst were detailed to conduct him to the court room. He greeted them with a hearty "Good morning, gentlemen." Preceded by Crier Patterson and followed by Detective Langhurst he entered the court room at half-past ten o'clock and was placed in the prisoners' box. He seated himself in the end nearest the reporters' table.

Judge Stowe remarked that it was necessary to arraign the prisoner as though the offense with which he is charged had been committed in this county. Clerk Rowand thereupon read the indictment, and asked:

"What say you, guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," responded Nutt in a voice a little less than firm.

"How do you wish to be tried?" again interrogated the Clerk.

"By God and my country," was Nutt's dictated response, William H. Playford, Esq., acting as mentor.

"May God send you a speedy deliverance," was the blessing bestowed by Clerk Rowand with more feeling than is his habit to throw into such benedictions so often uttered by him. The prisoner was then removed to a seat at the counsel table.

At a quarter of eleven precisely the selection of a jury began. Young Nutt scanned each man called, and then turned his eyes toward Messrs. Brown and Swartzwelder, as though trying to anticipate their acceptance or rejection of the juror.

THE JURY.

The total number of jurors called was 72. There were 60 on the regular panel. Twelve of the 30 talesmen were examined before the jury was complete. Several hours were occupied in the selection of a jury, and as sworn, is composed of the following persons:

JAMES CARSON, plumber. Lives at No. 94 East Diamond street, Third ward, Allegheny City. He is an employe of the Water Department of the city. By birth an Irishman. Politics, Republican. Member of the United Presbyterian Church. Is married and has a family. Sixty years old.

LOUIS EMANUEL, druggist at the corner of Grant street and Second avenue. Is married and has a family; thirty-five years old. Politically a Democrat. Mr. Emanuel is said to be not a Hebrew, as one might infer from his name. He is a native born American.

THOMAS FAIR, paver and contractor; lives in the Second ward, Allegheny City. An Irishman by birth, and a Republican by politics. Member of Rev. Witherspoon's U. P. church. Is about forty-five years old, married and has a family.

CHARLES GRASSEL, carpet dealer in the Fifth ward, Allegheny City; lives at No. 81 Page street, Allegheny. He was a captain in a Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers during the war, and at one time during his military service was a member of a court-martial with Captain A. C. Nutt, father of the prisoner. He is a member of Post 88, G. A. R. In religion a Lutheran, in politics a Republican, and by birth a German. He is sixty-two years old and has a family.

THOMAS GRAHAM, farmer. Lives in Pine township. Is a Republican and 55 years old. Elder in the Cross Roads Presbyterian church. Has a family of boys and girls.

CHARLES HAVIS, ex-policeman and constable, and at present an Inspector of the Board of Health. Is 40 years old, a Republican, married, and lives in the Thirty-sixth ward.

JAMES JENKINSON, laborer. Lives on Troy Hill, in the Thirteenth ward, Allegheny. Is married, a Republican, and 28 years old.

DAVID JENKINS, engineer in Hussey's mill. Lives at No. 7 Hines row, Twelfth ward. Is a Republican, married and has a family, and is 51 years old. Mr. Jenkins was the first member of the panel called, and the first juror sworn.

WILLIAM G. LEE, coal merchant; member of the firm of Lee & Hamilton, Fifth ward, Allegheny. Lives at No. 33 Rebecca street, Allegheny. Is a Republican, married, 35 years old, and a member of the Union M. E. church.

J. W. McCULLY, tax collector in the Third ward of McKeesport. He is a brother of William McCully, the glass manufacturer of this city. He was a soldier in the Mexican war. Is 70 years old, a Republican, and has a grown up family. His wife is dead.

R. D. NICHOLSON, clerk. Lives in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh. Is a Republican, and about 40 years old.

JOHN A. McGOWAN, steel melter. Lives on Ross street, below the Court House. Is a Republican, 45 years old, married, and has a family.

THE ARRAIGNMENT.

The jury having been completed, the prisoner was ordered to stand up and look upon the jury, and the jury was ordered to look upon him. While he stood Clerk of Courts Rowand, read the indictment found in Fayette county against him. Judge Stowe then cautioned the jurors to refrain from all conversation with any one who might approach them on the case, and not to read any newspaper comments upon the matter if they should happen to see any papers. After this court adjourned until half-past nine Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Stowe presided Tuesday over a lengthy and decidedly interesting sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, lasting from shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning until about 4 in the evening. Spectators were rigidly excluded from the court room until all the parties to the trial were present. James Nutt was brought in from jail fully ten minutes before the arrival of his counsel, and took the seat at the table occupied by him on the previous day. Soon afterward the attorneys entered by the jail passage way, accompanied by several ladies. Two were attired in deep mourning, their white faces outlined behind the long black veils which dropped from their bonnets almost to the hem of their dresses. They were Mrs. Nutt and her daughter Lizzie. The former was escorted by Hon. W. H. Playford and the latter by Mr. A. D. Boyd, his colleague. Mr. F. C. Breckenridge, nephew of Mrs. Nutt, and cashier of the People's Bank of Uniontown, who received the letters threatening his life, to which reference was made some weeks ago, was also one of the party. He was accompanied by his wife. The ladies were provided with seats inside the bar, in front of the benches reserved for witnesses, and were watchful observers of the entire day's proceedings.

There were so many persons anxious to secure admittance to the court room that the crowd in the corridors and on the stairway was even more uncontrollable than on Monday. It was a patient crowd, too. They gathered early and stayed late, and quite a number were rewarded for their persistence by reaching eventually the goal of their desires. The officers grew tired of attempting to drive them away, and sought to quell their ambition by derisively telling them that they would only have their trouble for their pains, and would certainly fail to obtain admission. Clerk Rowand, in the hope of controlling the people, had issued cards of admission to witnesses, reporters and others interested, but even this was only measurably effective. Finally a scuffle and noisy outbreak at the very portals of the room, which compelled the suspension of proceedings for a minute, overcome the forbearance of the Judge, who sent for Sheriff McCallin. "Can you take charge of this building, and see that order is preserved?" he inquired of the Sheriff. "I can," was the reply. "Well, then, do it." It was soon done. Deputy Sheriffs were posted at every entrance to the building. None were admitted save those who could show they had business, and none outside of members of the bar, and those connected with the case, were allowed in the court room except on a pass from the Sheriff. After that there was order, but still the crowd became so dense in court during the afternoon that the Judge directed the officer in charge of the door to allow no more to enter. Every inch of seating space was taken up, the aisles were uncomfortably jammed, and around the attorneys seated within the bar was a semi-circle of standing men which wholly shut off sight of the proceedings from the occupants of the benches. In the early part of the forenoon it was a grave risk of injury to limbs or ribs that any one attempted to force a passage up the stairway.

The entire day was occupied in the examination of witnesses for the Commonwealth, and when court adjourned it was with the announcement that the prosecution had substantially closed its side of the case. The privilege was reserved, however, of calling this morning a few witnesses who were not present to testify yesterday. In the appended careful synopsis of the evidence the reader will therefore find practically the entire case against the prisoner, and will be able to form his own opinion as to its strength. It is generally believed, or understood, that the defense will not deny the killing of Dukes. Acting in a degree, but not altogether, on this idea, the great effort of the Commonwealth was to establish premeditation. This was the center to which all the evidence adduced was intended to converge. With iteration almost wearisome witnesses told the story of the shooting, and from the plentitude of their testimony was extracted now and then a fact bearing upon the question of premeditation. They all substantially agreed as to the details of the tragedy, but the really important facts carefully gathered from each bore upon Nutt's presence in the dismantled drug store building, the length of time he remained there, his demeanor, and the terrible ferocity with which he chased Dukes into the postoffice, discharging bullet after bullet into his body.

As a collateral circumstance to the phase of premeditation, evidence was introduced touching pistol practice at a target on the grounds of Capt. Nutt's residence at a late hour of the afternoon of the day on which Dukes was killed—less than three hours before the tragedy itself. The object of this was to have the jury infer a sinister connection between the pistol practice and the killing. The practitioners, as told by the witnesses, were James Nutt, his uncle, Stephen Nutt, and a third person whom no one was able to identify. The third party was James Wells, a brother of Mrs. Nutt, and also an uncle of the prisoner. Mr. Wells said last night to a Post reporter that he and James and Steve were certainly amusing themselves that afternoon at target practice, as they had often done before, and that nothing could have surprised him more than the information that the harmless diversion which they had been engaged was to be given prominence as an illustration of the deliberation with which the prisoner had premeditated the killing of Dukes.

When Court announced its readiness for business John Boyle was called as the first witness. He was formerly Sheriff of a civil engineer, and was formerly Sheriff of Fayette county. He had made a map of the scene of the shooting. This he explained in detail to the jury. Then came the evidence of two other witnesses in succession, each recited the circumstances of the affair as they appeared to him. Mr. Playford was very watchful of the interests of the defense, but it was quite noticeable how little attention the witnesses received from him in the way of cross-examination. Usually he is a keen and searching cross-examiner, and has a rather wonderful faculty for unsettling the direction of witnesses whom he is interrogating, but yesterday he permitted most of the witnesses to leave the stand without a word of cross-examination. This may be construed as a tribute to the clearness with which young John Boyle conducted the direct examination. He brought out the facts clearly, and asked few irrelevant questions.

During the testimony of Policeman Frank Pegg the revolver with which Dukes was killed, and the other one found on Nutt's person at the jail, were shown. The latter is of ordinary size, with a handle of carved ebony. All the chambers were loaded. The other is very large, with a long nickel-plated barrel and large cylinder. Five of the seven chambers were empty.

"Point it up toward the roof," suggested Mr. Patterson to Policeman Pegg, who was examining the big one with an air of carelessness that was not altogether comfortable.

"Oh, I'll not shoot any one," said Pegg, with the serene confidence of a man who feels that he knows anything at all it is how to handle a "weepin'."

This revolver was identified by Pegg and the smaller one by Martin. Both were then, by consent of counsel, taken away for the removal of the cartridges.

The first encounter between counsel, and the first occasion for a ruling by the Court, was when Dr. John D. Sturgeon was testifying. When he had completed his evidence touching the wounds inflicted on Dukes, Mr. Playford asked him on cross-examination what he had found on Dukes' body. The purpose was to show that Dukes had concealed on his person, as was the case, a revolver and large bowie knife. Mr. Patterson objected to the question. The Court was appealed to, and made the following ruling:

"The objection is sustained. You can't prove on cross-examination anything discovered from the killing. If you want to produce evidence for the defense this is not the time to do it."

Mr. Playford renewed his attempt in this direction when Alfred Ansell was on the stand a few minutes later, but the Court again sat down on him.

In the event of the afternoon, soon after Court had reconvened, was the appearance of the stately form of Senator Voorhees, who had arrived in the city during the morning. A ripple of excitement disturbed the placidity of the audience, and every face peered forward to catch a sight of him, as he walked to the counsel table, where he was cordially greeted by his colleagues. The amplitude of the Senator's spotless standing collar, suggestive in itself of the boundlessness of the great west, was fruitful of much humorous comment. The prospect of having to wash a dozen such collars at ruling prices would drive a Chinese launderer out of his senses. Senator Voorhees was accompanied by Col. Boudinot, a brilliant lawyer and accomplished gentleman whose home is with the Cherokees of the Indian Territory, from whom he sprung. He was a colonel in the Confederate army, and a member of the Confederate Congress. His visit to Pittsburgh is of a business character exclusively.

When the interest over the Senator's debut had subsided the many-eyed audience again turned to the witnesses, and the most profound attention was given to the story of John Messmore, a child of nine years, who introduced the testimony relative to the pistol. He evidently spoke truthfully, as was shown by the supplementary evidence. While Geo. Grimes was on the stand relative to the same matter, and after he had stated he "had heard shooting in the direction of Capt. Nutt's," Mr. Playford stopped him and objected to such evidence on the ground of irrelevancy. The Court thought it competent. Then Mr. Swartzwelder spoke:

"The evidence of this witness that he heard shooting in the direction of Capt. Nutt's has nothing to do with the killing. The object is to have the jury infer something that might be relevant to the issue. Now is that competent?"

The Court—I am clearly of the opinion that it is.

The objection of the defense was overruled and bill of exceptions sealed. Both Mr. Grimes and Anderson Craft, who saw the target practice, stated that there was no attempt at concealment about it. That it was open, and loud enough to be heard by any one within half a mile.

The testimony of Sheriff Hoover, that Nutt had said to him in jail that he had to kill Dukes, and admitted he was prepared to do it, was the most damaging statement of the day. To counterbalance this the defense will doubtless introduce evidence relative to the unfriendly personal relations between Sheriff Hoover and the late Captain Nutt, and the warm friendship between Hoover and Dukes.

The presentation of the defense, which will commence to-day, will be the most interesting part of the trial. An effort will probably be made to get before the jury the celebrated letters of Dukes to Captain Nutt in order to show what led to the mental aberration of the prisoner, and it is certain that over this there will be a most determined struggle. Then there will be the insanity testimony.

Following is an accurate synopsis of the testimony of each witness yesterday:

THE STORY OF THE KILLING.

At ten minutes of ten o'clock Judge Stowe said, "Well, gentlemen, we are ready to proceed." J. J. Johnston, ex-District Attorney of Fayette county, stepped before the jury box and opened the case in behalf of the prosecution.

Evan Jeffries, said he resided two miles from Uniontown. The evening of the 13th of June he was in Uniontown with James Nutt, and about six o'clock was with him near the postoffice corner. They went together towards the Court House as far as Broadway, where they parted. He next saw Nutt, about ten minutes later, in the front door of the drug store building at the round corner of Main and Pittsburgh streets. He stood there with Nutt for about fifteen minutes, at the end of which time Dukes passed by. Just as he passed Nutt drew a revolver and shot at him. At the time he fired he was standing on the door step by one of the posts supporting the doorway. Immediately after firing the first shot, and while in the act of stepping down from the door, Nutt fired again. Dukes then ran around the corner, pursued by Nutt, both running. When the first shot was fired the men were about six or eight feet apart, and about the same distances separated them when the second shot was fired. The witness did not go around the corner, but heard three more shots fired. A short time after this the witness went around the corner, but did not see either Dukes or Nutt. This was between seven and half past seven o'clock.

Upon cross-examination by Mr. Playford the witness said he noticed nothing unusual about the manner of young Nutt while with him before the shooting. Before Dukes passed by the two were talking about the repairs that were being made to the drug store building. He did not notice Nutt look up street in the direction from which Dukes came, and Nutt did not appear to be watching for any one. The prisoner fired just as Dukes was stepping past him, and the second shot immediately thereafter. From the time the witness fell in with Nutt until the time of the shooting he saw nothing unusual in Nutt's manner.

ALSO SAW THE SHOOTING.

Wallace Miller, the next witness, a boy said he was a resident of Uniontown. Was there the evening of the shooting. Was well acquainted with Nutt, and knew Dukes by sight. He saw Nutt on the evening of the shooting, ten or fifteen minutes before the shooting occurred, in the doorway of the building at the corner of Pittsburgh and Main streets. The witness went to the opposite side of the street, and his attention was first attracted by hearing a shot. He turned and looked across the street and saw Dukes and Nutt. Dukes was running just in front of the building in the direction of the round corner, and Nutt was following him within a few feet. Just before they turned the corner another shot was fired. After they had turned the corner, and were running down Pittsburgh street, two more shots were fired. After the shots were fired he saw Mr. Pegg run up and seize Nutt. The prisoner was then between the postoffice and the round corner. There were a great many people present. He did not see Dukes until he was carried from the postoffice.

THE STORY OF OFFICER PEGG.

Frank Pegg, policeman of Uniontown, testified that on the evening of the shooting he was standing on Robinson's corner, opposite the postoffice. His attention was attracted by the flash and report of a revolver, and he saw Dukes coming around the corner followed by Nutt. The latter was holding a revolver in his hand. Both were running pretty fast. The witness only heard four shots distinctly. The last was fired just as Dukes was inside the postoffice and Nutt was on the top step. When this shot was fired Nutt's revolver was not more than three feet from Dukes' body. At this time the officer had hold of Nutt, and felt the shock of the shot. He pulled Nutt back. The prisoner twisted himself around, and when he saw who had him said: "Here, take it, and take me to jail as quick as you can." On the way to jail the witness said to the prisoner, "Jim, you've done bad work. You've killed Dukes and I am afraid another man." Nutt replied: "I am sorry for the other fellow, but as for Dukes I couldn't help it." When about half way to jail the two were joined by Lucius Martin, another policeman. When the jail was reached Nutt was asked if he had any more revolvers. The prisoner said, "Yes, I have one, and I want Martin to take it and keep it." He pulled another revolver out of his hip pocket and handed it to Martin. The revolver taken from Nutt at the postoffice was a self-cocker, thirty-eight callibre, carrying seven shots. The witness here identified the revolver with which the shooting was done, and also the smaller one handed to Martin.

LOOKED LIKE A WILD MAN.

The next witness was Henry Diffenderfer, of Uniontown, who was also standing at the round corner. He first heard two shots fired on Main street, and almost immediately afterward Dukes turned the corner and ran past the witness. He was followed by Nutt, who was three or four steps from him. Just as Nutt got opposite the witness he fired another shot, and then two more shots.

Upon cross examination Mr. Playford asked the witness:

"When Nutt ran past you did he not look wild with excitement?"

"He looked just like a wild man," said the witness.

"Was he white?"

"Colorless."

"Agitated?"

"Very much."

AFTERNOON PISTOL PRACTICE.

The next witness was John Messmore, a little boy nine years of age. He was called to the bar, and Judge Stowe said:

"My son, how old are you?"

"Nine years," came the reply in an infantile voice.

A very pretty little scene then took place. Judge Stowe drew his chair up to the edge of the bench and with a very fatherly manner proceeded to question the boy. The following was the dialogue:

"Do you go to school?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can you read?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you go to church?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know where little boys go to when they tell lies?"

"To the bad place."

"Yes, and to the penitentiary, too, if they are big enough," added His Honor. He then said, "I guess the boy understands he is to tell the truth, and he will be sworn, but let me administer the oath." He then told the boy to hold up his right hand, and in a very impressive manner repeated the oath to him. The child then told his story in response to questions. He said he was at Mrs. Nutt's house the afternoon of the shooting, playing with Willie Nutt, a boy about his own size. While he was there he saw Jim Nutt practicing with a pistol, shooting at a board. His Uncle Stephen was with him, and was shooting also. They were shooting at a board about three yards away. When they got done Jim went into the house, and his uncle Stephen went home on a horse. When Jim was going up on the porch his uncle said to him "not to fail." There was no cross-examination of the boy.

George Grimes said he was cultivating a strawberry patch across the road from the Nutt residence on the afternoon of the day Dukes was killed, and heard shooting near the Nutt place. After it had continued for some time he got upon the fence and saw Jim Nutt, Stephen Nutt and a little boy. The two men were examining a board which they had apparently been shooting at.

Marshall Swartzwelder here objected to the testimony upon the ground that it was producing evidence regarding a fact incompetent of itself in order to have the jury infer from it something relevant to the issue. The Court said he considered the evidence competent, and overruled the objection, but at the request of Mr. Swartzwelder sealed a bill of exceptions for the defendant.

EVIDENCE OF SHERIFF HOOVER.

The next witness was Sheriff Hoover, of Fayette county. He was in Uniontown the evening of the shooting, and when he got to the jail Nutt had been committed by the arresting officer. He had some conversation with Nutt in jail that evening. Nutt asked him if he had been down street, and if there was much excitement. When told there was considerable excitement on the street he asked if anybody but Dukes had been hurt, and when told "no," said he was "glad to hear that, for he did not want to hurt anybody else." The Sheriff remarked it was strange that the affair should occur in such a place, to which Nutt answered:

"Where?"

"The postoffice," replied the Sheriff.

Nutt then said: "I had been to the postoffice to get my mail, and had come around the corner and was standing in the door of the building on the corner when Dukes came along.

The Sheriff said: "Well, this is a bad job from the beginning, and don't seem to be getting much better."

Nutt replied: "Well, it had to be done, and I did it. I was prepared to do it."

Upon cross-examination the witness was asked if Nutt was not very much excited. He replied, "Not particularly." He was then asked by Mr. Playford if he had not said to him that he was afraid Nutt would commit suicide that night. The witness answered that he had said so, and had provided a guard to prevent any such act, but that nevertheless he did not think Nutt was very greatly excited.

THE COMMONWEALTH RESTS.

After a short consultation between the attorneys for the prosecution the announcement was made, "The Commonwealth rests."

Mr. Playford then said to the Court that Senator Voorhees had just arrived from Washington City, and the counsel for the defendant had no opportunity of consulting with reference to the order of their testimony; and that, moreover, the witnesses they would probably want to put on the stand first had not yet arrived. He asked the Court to adjourn until this morning.

Judge Stowe said he presumed time would be gained by allowing the counsel for the defendant an opportunity to consult, and he would therefore grant the motion.

Major Brown arose and said if necessary he would move the admission of Hon. Daniel Voorhees to the bar. His Honor smilingly replied that Senator Voorhees was well known as an attorney, and a motion for special admittance was not necessary.

Court was then declared adjourned until half-past nine Wednesday morning.

A large number of witnesses were examined during the day in addition to the above.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

EX-SENATOR PLAYFORD'S OPENING ADDRESS—TESTIMONY OF MRS. NUTT AND OTHERS.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer reconvened promptly at half-past nine o'clock Wednesday morning. The crowd in attendance was just as large as ever, and was mainly composed of the same persons who sat all through the Monday and Tuesday sessions. In a few minutes the counsel were all in their places, and Judge Stowe requested them to proceed. Mr. Playford, to whom had been assigned the duty of opening the case of the prisoner to the jury, was unavoidably detained and did not come in for about five minutes, during which time the spectators could be heard discussing in low tones the lawyers, the jury, the Court, the prisoner and the evidence. In a minute or two after he had entered Mr. Playford stepped before the railing of the jury box and said:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: It has been truly said that prosperity makes the firmest of friends, and bad fortune the furnace in which they are tried. On the altar of friendship I cast my fortune this morning, and I stand here to defend the boy whose father was my friend when among the living. This is a remarkable case; remarkable in its origin, in all its features, and in the manner in which it has been tried by the Commonwealth. The naked, bold killing is offered in evidence here, and it is not disputed by us. Did it not occur to you, gentlemen, that there should have been some reason for this killing offered by the Commonwealth? The Commonwealth, if they had desired, could have shown to you something that went before this killing that might have explained it. But, gentlemen, the Commonwealth is as much afraid of what transpired before as Dukes was of the pistol in the hands of the boy who killed him. The Commonwealth will tell you that malice is to be presumed. Gentlemen, is it not more reasonable to suppose, where no motive, no reason for the shooting is shown, that the person who did so was insane?

NUTT IRRESPONSIBLE.

"We will show you before we close this case that James Nutt was no more responsible for the killing of Nicholas Lyman Dukes than he would have been had there been no pistol in his hands on that fatal day. We will show by the evidence that at the time he did the deed the past wrongs and outrages upon his family had made him unable to control his will. We will show you that he was pressed to the commission of that act by a controlling influence that was overpowering. Gentlemen of the jury, that is our position in this case. We will show that his father was shot down by Nicholas Lyman Dukes. We will show you that at the time of his father's murder this boy was away up in New York State at school. We will show you something of his early life and his mental incapacity. We will offer in evidence certain letters written by Dukes, and their effect upon the mind of this boy—letters without a parallel—the like of which were never before penned by mortal man; casting horrible aspersions upon this boy's sister; bankrupting his family honor, as well as destroying its head; letters which struck the nation dumb with their heinousness.

"This Dukes did, and these letters were read in the presence of this boy and were published in the papers. We will show you that he became a monomaniac upon the subject of the destruction of his sister, the grief of his mother, the sister's shame published to the nation. We will show you his restlessness, and his sleeplessness, now he walked the floor in the dead hours of the night weeping over the pictures Nicholas Lyman Dukes had drawn. We will show you that he lost his appetite; that the mention of the name of Dukes by the little children of his home drove him from the table; that the mention of the name of his murdered father caused him to break down. We will show that he has been peculiar from his birth; that there is a tendency in the family to be easily disturbed, and, to have great mental weakness in cases of trouble. I say if we show this or anything like it there can be only one verdict.

SICKLES-KEY CASE CITED.

"This is not the first time a plea of this kind has been put before a jury, and, gentlemen, there is not a single instance, not a single instance in fifty years, where there has been a conviction of a man who has slain the seducer of his wife, or who has killed the seducer of his sister. Daniel E. Sickles, a member of Congress, a strong man, shot down Philip Barton Key for debauching Mrs. Sickles, and he was acquitted for the same reason for which we ask you to acquit this boy. But we make our case infinitely stronger than his. The alleged debauching of his sister, and those terrible letters, was not enough. This boy's father was shot to death by Dukes in addition to the destruction of the sacredness of his family honor. This case stands unparalled in the history of crime. There is no case like it. In 1858 Thomas Washington Smith was tried in Philadelphia before Judge Allison for the killing of Richard Carter, President of the Tamaqua Bank. Carter had been the guardian of the woman married by Smith. In four or five months after the marriage Mrs. Smith gave birth to a child, and her husband extorted from her the confession that Carter was the father of the child.

"It was shown that he was depressed, despondent and troubled. Six months afterward he met Carter in a hotel. After talking with him for half an hour he jumped up, drew a revolver and shot Carter to death. Judge Allison allowed to be shown the jury as cause for the shooting the condition of Smith's mind brought about by this terrible blow. It was contended that this was no excuse; that he could have obtained a divorce from his wife. Ah, Smith loved his wife with a love begotten when he thought she was pure, and the cruel discovery took away his mind. He was acquitted. In order to try this case you must consider all the circumstances and then say whether James Nutt incurred legal responsibility by pulling the trigger that took away the life of Dukes. To show you how learned men have viewed this matter I will read you from testimony of expert witnesses in the case I have mentioned. The celebrated Dr. Rush says: 'Madness is excited by the impressions that act primarily upon the heart.'"

DUKES' FATE AWAITING HIM.

"Had anything happened that would affect the heart of young Nutt—a sister confessedly destroyed, the happiest of families broken up, a father ruthlessly murdered. Just as sure as the Lord reigns above no man who ever committed a crime such as Dukes committed could go unpunished. His fate was sealed just as sure as destiny. He knew it. When he armed himself he knew there was an invisible hand would visit upon him the punishment he deserved. Dr. Rush says further: 'Joy, terror, love, fear, grief and distress, might be emotions that would unbalance the mind. You have them here. You have love for this broken-hearted sister. You have love for this murdered father. You have distress over the ruined house, over the black, dark despair for the future of this family. You have what goes to make up a fearful picture, and now the Commonwealth asks you to add another awful feature.

"Now they would ask you to erect a gibbet. You won't do it, gentlemen, you won't do it. No twelve Indians would do it, much less twelve citizens of Allegheny county. We do not claim that this boy did not know the difference between right and wrong. That is not the test in this case. You will find plenty of people in lunatic asylums who know the difference between right and wrong as well as you do. Dr. Taylor, in this same Carter case, says: 'The capacity to distinguish between right and wrong is not a test of insanity. Those confined in asylums are, in many instances, fully conscious of right and wrong. If such were the test it would abolish all distinctions between lunatics and criminals.'"

Mr. Patterson—We admit and fully agree with that.

THE BOY'S MENTAL CONDITION.

Mr. Playford—"We shall begin our evidence by calling to the stand the family physician of Captain Nutt. By him we will show you the mental condition of this boy. We will show you the great wrong that came upon him; how he became entirely changed; that he was sleepless; that he could not eat, and that he could not bear to hear the name of

Continued on Fifth Page.

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THE COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The old Welsh church on Ross street (now county property), will well repay a visit by the intelligent taxpayer. There is matter there that will interest him. The main room of the church is divided into four compartments, and in each one is displayed the elaborate designs of one of the four architects employed by the county to present plans for the new court house and county jail. These plans are of the most complete and satisfactory character, showing different views of the completed buildings and all the details of their construction, the rooms assigned for different county officers, the court rooms, halls, corridors, galleries, arrangements for ventilation, heating, etc. The exhibit attests the good judgment of the Commissioners, in securing a variety of plans by the payment of a liberal bonus to first class architects. They are now the property absolutely of the county, any one to be used in whole or part as may be deemed best. Each of the architects received $2,500, but in one case, we are informed, the preparation of one set of plans cost the architect between five and six thousand dollars. None of the architects are from Pittsburgh, and this, in one sense, is fortunate as it excludes local considerations from the decision. The plans rest on their merits alone.

There is not much difference in the estimated cost of the four designs. The lowest priced building is that of Mr. RICHARDSON, of Boston, estimated at $1,900,000; then comes Mr. MEYERS, of Detroit, $2,100,000; then Mr. BOYINGTON, of Chicago, $2,300,000, and lastly, Mr. ORR, of Philadelphia, $2,500,000; but this last also includes the necessary furniture for their complete equipment. These are the estimates of responsible contractors of other cities of the highest standing in their business; and, as we understand it, mean the completed buildings, excluding all extra allowances. This thing of "extras," is what the greatest care should be taken to guard against. They often constitute the major part of the cost of public building. It is where the abuse and crookedness creep in.

To form a critical judgment of the plans presented, or champion any particular one is beyond our province. It is creditable to all the architects that they have grasped, on the full information presented by the Commissioners, the necessities of an important public building in our smoky and sooty atmosphere, where light and ventilation are such prime requisites. They all contemplate a building occupying the entire square, with a court yard in the center, and a high tower, the latter utilized for an abundant supply of pure air for the building. We were particularly struck by the merits of the RICHARDSON plan. It is remarkably complete, all the details of the building holding a convenient relation to each other, the arrangements for light and ventilation being excellent, while by a happy thought parts of the tower are assigned for the use of records where they will be above the reach of mildew or damp. We have no question each plan has merits of its own not possessed by the others; but the Commissioners by their control of all the plans can modify the one selected, so as to secure a combination of advantages, should this be deemed necessary. The responsibility of making a selection rests with the Commissioners. We do not know that either of them have technical qualifications, but they are men of good sense, and seem animated by a desire to do the best for the county. In this view, they invite the inspection of the plans by citizens, and suggestions from all who will study the problems presented so as to form intelligent judgment.

PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The British public and others interested in Parliamentary affairs transacted at Westminster, have not to wait for the formal utterances of the Queen's speech on the reassembling of Parliament for an outline of Her Majesty's Government's policy during the coming session. The House of Parliament will not reconvene until probably the first or second week in February. But the policy of Mr. GLADSTONE's Ministry and the measures to be introduced are already closely defined. A few years ago it was mere guesswork to say, up to the very hour of the opening session, what precisely would be the nature, scope and extent of legislative business. The political prophets had but the faintest grounds upon which to base their calculations. All this has changed. The Prime Minister is no longer master of his own secrets. Progressive journalism, borrowing from our American methods of drawing out public men on the vital questions of the day, has unearthed the program for the fifth session of the present Parliament.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* a few days ago sent out circular letters to upwards of one hundred and fifty members of the Liberal party asking the opinion of each, on a parliamentary bill of fare, which that enterprising journal had prepared beforehand. The questions submitted referred to the extension of the suffrage to householders, the redistribution of seats in Parliament, a municipal bill for the city of London, and others of lesser importance. The members, in their replies, were specifically asked to state their views with reference to the extension of the Franchise bill to Ireland. And all, with one single exception, agreed that Ireland must be included in any measure of suffrage reform granted to England and Scotland. Eighty per cent. were of the opinion that the Franchise bill ought to be taken up at once and carried through, before the subject of redistribution of seats in the House of Commons could be properly dealt with. It is a hopeful sign for the people of Ireland and the masses of the English population, that the more liberal element, as represented by CHAMBERLAIN and DILKE, has triumphed over the old Whig element, as combined in HARTINGTON and HARCOURT, in the Cabinet of Mr. GLADSTONE.

With an enlarged voting power, the artisan and industrial classes of the Empire will be able to return a respectable representative body to Parliament, where, heretofore, they were practically unrepresented. From such a representation, too, would the Irish people have excellent grounds for hoping for a clearer understanding and a more ready disposition to accede to their just demands. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who is regarded as the future leader of the Liberal party, is already committed to the policy of granting to Ireland such a measure of Home Government, as is consistent with what is called the integrity of the Empire. Apart from the principle involved, a weighty and important one, the Parnellites have not a great deal to gain from the new measure. With the present restricted franchise they are able to return from seventy to eighty members; under the enlarged suffrage, which will be followed by a reduction in the Irish parliamentary representation, probably bringing the number down to ninety, they will not be much stronger in numbers.

The principle, however, is, as we have said, a most important one, as it will bring into active political life the industrial classes of Great Britain whose interests and sympathies naturally lie in the direction of the present movement in Ireland.

FIRE ESCAPE.

Since the destruction of a convent in Illinois, where a large number of the inmates were burned to death in consequence, it is asserted, of being locked in, there is a disposition to insist upon the opposite extreme, and demand that in all reformatories, and even prisons, the doors shall be open for fear of fire. This could not be done, but there never was either sense or reason in locking passengers in a car while in motion, which has caused the death of many by fire. Hundreds have lost their lives while employed at the top stories of high buildings; others in hotels where fire originates in the lower portions of the buildings; others in theatres, where there are no locks or bolts. The trouble lies in the fact that fires which start from heaters or other causes in the basement, gain such headway before the alarm is given that stairways and other means of exit are cut off and all above are in danger. Neither is it a fact that pupils in convents or other schools are locked in. They have large dormitories, where they sleep, in which some of the teachers are always present. The absence of outside fire escapes in nearly all such buildings, for boys or girls, is too often the fatal omission, and should receive the immediate attention of those in charge. A proper fire department is a matter which belongs to the community, but even with the best, there is no absolute safety, as in the case of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, where a number of the domestics were roasted to death, being obliged to sleep at the top of the house, where with all the appliances of one of the best fire departments of the world, aid could not be furnished, and in several cases since then, where water could not be thrown owing to the great height of the buildings.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

There is a prospect that certain proposed constitutional amendments will meet with greater consideration at this session of Congress than has been usual with propositions of that character, since the budget of reconstruction amendments was adopted in the heat of party and sectional passion, at the close of the war. Last week Congressman BEACH, of New York, submitted to the House a series of resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution in these particulars:

First, uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce; second, giving the President power to veto one or more items of the appropriation bill; third, creating a statute of limitations in all claims against the United States; fourth, credit, money or property of the United States not to be loaned or given to private corporations; fifth, prohibiting the granting of exclusive privileges and forbidding legislation on appropriation bills.

On Friday Mr. BEACH proposed the appointment of a committee of thirteen members to which all bills and resolutions relating to the amendment of the Constitution shall be referred. Ordinarily they would go to the Committee on Judiciary, but as that committee is overcrowded with business, a select committee is necessary to properly consider them.

While the amendments above noted all merit thorough and serious discussion, there is another amendment which has been discussed at different times since the formation of the Government, and has had the countenance of able and patriotic statesmen, that should again be brought forward. That is to permit or direct the election of United States Senators by the people of the various States instead of requiring the election to be by the Legislatures. We can see no good reason why Senators should not be so elected, and very many why they should. Under the present system the upper house of the National Legislature, as a leading Republican journal puts it, "is being made into a club of millionaires and a fortress of monopoly." It is no longer the ablest and most experienced statesmen that are elected to the Senate, but the mediocrities who boast their millions or the favorites of some great railroad or other corporation or monopoly. There have been so many instances of this the last dozen years it is needless to particularize. Great corporations can defeat Senators whose independence and vigilance they fear, with much more ease in a Legislature than they could in a fair canvass before the people. It is no secret any longer that Judge THURMAN was defeated in Ohio for re-election by the money of the Pacific railroad corporations, and the recent election of Senator in that State would have had a different result had the people voted directly for Senator, instead of indirectly through their Legislature. Every Senatorial election in Pennsylvania, the last twenty years, with one or two exceptions, would have resulted differently had the people voted directly, as they do for Governor. Look at the representation in the Senate to-day of the two great States of New York and Pennsylvania, and we have a strong argument for the election of Senators by the people. These four Senators are in no sense the popular choice or creditable to their States in point of ability or experience, but are the mere results of legislative intrigue and the boss system. While money has too great an influence in all our elections, its power is reduced to a minimum in elections by the people and reaches its maximum in elections by the Legislature.

—In this connection the annexed striking article from the Chicago *Tribune* on the decadence of the United States Senate, under the present system of election will be read with interest. The only remedy we can see is the election of Senators by the people. The *Tribune* says:

There are 76 Senators, and a recent census of them shows that not less than 20 are millionaires, while enough more are the representatives of millionaire corporations, which can be helped or hurt by the action of Congress, to bring up the number who may be properly styled millionaire Senators to fully half the whole number. There are, in other words, a sufficient number of Senators who are millionaires in the flesh or in the spirit to control the action of the body and make it a matter as much of difficulty to get from it a measure of reform as to obtain anything of the kind from the British House of Lords. The Standard Oil Company now has two Senators—Payne and Senator Camden, of West Virginia—who not long ago openly defended this monopoly in the *North American Review* in an article the strong and correct English of which was in strange contrast with the usual speech of its assumed author. The Union Pacific railroad has several Senators, the Northern Pacific has one, the Pennsylvania railroad has two, the Georgia railroads have one, the lumber monopolists of Michigan and Wisconsin have two or three, the Chesapeake and Ohio has one, the Wilmington Match Company has one. Behind every one of half of the portly and well-dressed members of the Senate can be seen the outlines of some corporation interested in getting or preventing legislation, or of some syndicate that has invaluable contracts or patents to defend or push. Twenty or thirty years ago the Senate was composed mainly of brainy poor men, and its leaders were Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Sumner, Ewing, Corwin, Douglas, Trumbull, Fessenden, Wade, Chase, and the like. Now the Senate has no leaders, and a larger and larger proportion of its members are millionaires who by their elections from their State Legislatures for the purpose of acting as the attorney of some sinister interest or of crowning the edifice of their huge possessions by the glory of a seat in the American House of Lords. Once great men went to the Senate to work for their principles and ideas; now rich men go there to work for their interests or to air their purses. The room that once rang with the periods of Webster and Sumner, Clay and Calhoun, and Chase and Douglas, is now stupefied by the prelatory and platitudinous essays of the defenders of monopoly land grants, monopoly taxes, monopoly contracts, monopoly opposition to all reform and investigation. It results from the plutocratic character of the majority of the Senators that the Senate is becoming, like the English House of Lords, a merely obstructive branch of the Government. It was in the Senate last year that the worst jobs were introduced into the Tariff bill. It was the Senate that resisted as long as it could the passage of the Civil Service bill, and which has been relied on implicitly and successfully to prevent the forfeiture of land grants, or the enactment of any laws for the regulation of the railroads, or the incorporation of a postal telegraph, or any other measure of popular need or benefit. The English House of Lords is the bulwark of one monopoly—that of the land—but the American Senate has as many monopolies intrenched within its lines as it has members. At the present rate at which plutocrats are buying their way into the Senate it will not be many years before the common people will have no representation in it whatever. We will have a House of Lords as much worse than the English House of Lords as the pride of purse is more ignoble and more despotic than the pride of blood and rank.

RICHELIEU ROBINSON, of New York, introduced a resolution in the House a few days ago calling upon the Secretary of State for information regarding the dress of American representatives in foreign countries as they appear upon public occasions. It has exclusive reference to Minister LOWELL, who is reported to wear knee-breeches upon state and other occasions. When Sunset COX returned from Europe he reported that Mr. LOWELL was in knee-breeches and buckle shoes when he called upon him, and that our Minister made a vain attempt to hide his calves when making of his resolution, the impe

Mr. ROBINSON says:

I want to know whether our representatives abroad are being made to crawl on their bellies in cloth and ashes before the potentates other countries, or whether they are dressing like dudes, or dressing and acting like Americans. I'm informed that our representative to Persia had to take off his boots and crawl on his belly into the presence of the Pasha. Now, isn't that a shame, if it is true? And isn't it beneath the dignity of an American citizen? Our representative should have kept his boots to the exterior of the Pa instead of taking them off his feet. I see, also, by the newspapers that Mr. Bell, our Minister to England, was so f "dressing for a reception" recently t he could not see an American who could upon him. I am told that some of representatives wear big sabres and dandy uniforms when they appear on lic occasions. We passed a law in 18 requiring that our representatives apr in the dress of American citizens. want to see if the law is really being ated.

THE national cens of 1880 gives for the first time impo nt statistics relating to the business the country. This matter was prepar with the co-operation of the Bradst s company, from whose journal we roduce some interesting results in ther column. It appears that the aggrate wealth of the United States in 188 was $43,642,000,000; that the total mount of capital invested in business s $8,177,000,000, and the number of sons engaged in business was 703,328 Twenty-two per cent. of all the busss capital of the country is credited to e State of New York. The exhibit fo Pennsylvania is as follows:

Capital invested in busi	$967,584,000
Number of traders in busin	80,614
Average capital per trader	$10,700

The capital invested n New York reaches the enormou aggregate of $1,822,000,000, or an erage to each trader of $17,200. Mashusetts ranks as the second State wit 1,041,000,000, or an average of $27,000 each trader, being the highest of a State in the Union. Ohio, in capital vested, ranks as the third State and linois as the fourth.

GOVE RNOR ROBINSON, New York, makes the sound suggestion upon divorce legislation in his annual essage that measures be taken look into a conference between the States t concurrent action in passing similar ws. There would seem to be no difulty in the way of such a conferen, and the preparation by it of a cod of marriage and divorce laws that would be accepted by all the States of the Union. A constitutional amendment has been proposed giving Congress thority to deal with the subject, but there are many objections to vesting sh powers in the Federal Legislature and it is exceedingly doubtful whether a constitutional amendment of th character would be ratified by the Stas. They would not care to surrender control of matters so intimately associ with the structure of their social as marriage and divorce. But, unis united State action can be secured Federal jurisdiction is certain some ay to be extended over the subject.

THE New York *Herald* notes "a growing tendency on the part of both Judges and jurors to accord the fullest freedom to the press, and to appreciate the fact that a respectabl well managed paper has no disposition wilfully to abuse that liberty, and is ever ready to make amends for any ijustice unintentionally done." That tdency does not seem to have penetrat this region. A "respectable well naged paper" is precisely the one lawyrs and courts prefer to go for, if by an accident they render themselves liab for technical violations of the libellaw. Judge WHITE, sitting in his place as an embodiment of judicial wisdom and probity, not long ago advised the more frequent bringing of libel suits against newspapers, and fearing his counse was not heeded as it should be came down from his pedestal and started a few suits going on his own account.

A BILL proposing a substitute for the Scott law has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature, and is understood to have been framed by Governor HOADLY. It retains the essential principle of the Scott law, that the liquor traffic shoul pay a fair and equitable tax, and at the same time eliminates the unjust provisions that Republican fanaticism engrafted into the present law. Under the new bill saloons are to pay a graduated tax, depending upon the amount of business done, of from fifty dollars for the smaller places up to three hundred dollars for those doing a business of over twenty thousand dollars a year. The provision of the Scott law making the tax a lien on the property is stricken out, as is also the "McConnellsville ordinance," or local option feature. At the same time it is provided that saloons must be kept closed all day Sundays. The Scott law allowed them to remain open, if the local authorities approved.

GOVERNOR MCLANE, of Maryland, in his inaugural, made some declarations of a rather unusal character, and which will afford undoubted satisfaction to workingmen. He said:

I will recommend to the consideration of the General Assembly needful legislation placing greater limitations upon the hours of labor of men, women and children engaged in certain employments in this State, and protecting their health; and providing for the organization of those unions which have proved elsewhere of such benefit to workingmen; and recognizing those rights of workingmen which in less favored countries have been long since acknowledged by statute law; and providing for the collection of those statistics in relation to labor which will form a basis for future legislation and enable the General Assembly to establish and preserve perfect harmony between capital and labor, which are absolutely dependent the one upon the other, and both intimately involved in the welfare of the State.

CONGRESSMAN HOPKINS, in an interview elsewhere published, seems undisturbed by the ridiculous attempts of the Washington journalist to read him out of the Democratic party because of his opposition to a "revenue only" tariff; and is by no means alarmed as to any tariff bill that may be reported to the House. He doubts the probability of the passage of a tariff bill at this session, and says most of the Southern members are more concerned about the repeal of internal revenue taxes than tariff. Mr. MORRISON informed Mr. HOPKINS the Tariff bill reported would be a surprise to him in its moderation, and would probably command his vote. But that is further along.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

GEN. HANCOCK is again looming up as a candidate for the Presidency.

THE Coroner's jury in the case of the men slaughtered at Brinton, while working on the railroad, departed from the usual custom of "nobody to blame," and held the railroad company responsible, on the ground it did not provide sufficient protection for the men in its employ.

CONGRESSMAN HEWITT, in an interview, effectually nails the sensational falsehood circulated that he apologized to the British Minister for the introduction of the O'DONNELL resolution. Mr. HEWITT is not a fool by any means, and these reports made him out a consummate idiot.

IT is an instructive fact that there are over one million of inmates in the almshouses of Great Britain, the greater portion being in England alone. In this country with a greater population there are but sixty thousand. We could increase the number by imitating England on the tariff question.

THE sugar planters of Louisiana are to hold a State Convention at New Orleans this month to protest against a reduction of the tariff on sugar. We will soon hear from the rice producers of the Carolinas, the jute growers of Alabama, the metal producers of Missouri, and from RANDOLPH TUCKER's shumac interest in virginia.

A NATIONAL inspection of pork is demanded, and is an important question affecting an enormous commerce now in danger. There is no other objection urged in France or Germany, as it is admitted the bulk of the meat sent abroad is sound enough, but unscrupulous dealers have sent diseased stuff, which of course affects the trade.

COLONEL BAYNE, as a member of the Military Committee, does himself high honor in joining Generals ROSECRANS, SLOCUM and others in support of the bill to right the monumental wrong and injustice done General FITZ JOHN PORTER. Large numbers of Republicans will vote for the bill, and it is believed it will command a two-thirds vote in the House.

THE Democratic Representatives of Cincinnati call on the Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON to use his best efforts with the National Democratic Executive Committee, which meets in Washington February 22, to designate Cincinnati as the place to hold the Democratic National Convention. What ingratitude. They should have recommended Cleveland.

THE *Gazette* has a couple of cases on hand where Republican officials are reported defaulters. The late U. S. Marshal HALL is one to the amount of $150,000. ROWAND is another with at least forty-five thousand dollars. Loose bookkeeping and deficient memories are charged as the cause. Perhaps they wanted to keep down the surplus, which is at present giving so much uneasiness.

THE Grand Army of the Republic has had a remarkable growth of late. There are said to be now on its rolls a quarter of a million members in good standing, and before the next encampment it is expected that there will be an army of three hundred thousand comrades. So many Northern soldiers have gone to live in the South that there are Grand Army organizations in nearly all of the Southern States.

THE decision of the court at Cleveland that no discrimination should be made by the Lake Shore Railroad Company between all shippers who send their oil in carload lots, would have prevented the growth of the worst monopoly in the country—the Standard Oil Company—if it had been made fifteen years ago. The discriminations in freights in favor of the Standard Oil Company made by the railroad company are the foundation of its enormous earnings.

THERE are indications that France and Germany will relax their vigor against the American hog, and permit the importation of the products of that useful institution. There is a decided feeling in Congress in favor of retaliation by forbidding the importation of French and German spirits and wines, unless this is done. That Germany and France should attempt to protect their hog industry against American competition is not to be tolerated. On that point we are all free traders.

The Democratic Candidate for U. S. Senator in Ohio.

Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland, nominated for United States Senator at the legislative caucus at Columbus on Tuesday night, was born in Hamilton county, N. Y., November 30, 1810; was educated at Hamilton College, New York, studied law under John C. Spencer, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Cleveland, O., in 1834; has been for the last twenty-eight years largely interested in railroad and manufacturing enterprises; was a member of the Ohio Senate in 1849-50; was chosen a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1848; was the Democratic candidate for Governor against Salmon P. Chase in 1867; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in 1856, to the convention at Charleston in 1860, and to the convention at Baltimore in 1872; was elected as a Democrat to represent the Twentieth Ohio Congressional District in the Forty-fourth Congress, 1876-77, receiving 13,849 votes against 11,330 for Richard C. Parsons, Republican, and 364 for Goodman, Prohibitionist.

Mr. Payne took a leading part in the proceedings of the Forty-fourth Congress, being Chairman of the Committee of the House to meet with the Senate Committee as to the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President; Chairman of a Select Committee on Investigation; Chairman of the Committee on Conference of the House on the Silver bill (Messrs. Randall and Landers being the other members of this committee), and a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency and also of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. Mr. Payne was elected as one of the five members of the famous Electoral Commission by the House of Representatives, receiving twenty-three votes more than the late President Garfield, who was elected to the same commission.

At a Democratic celebration in Cleveland a year ago, Mr. Payne discussed the tariff question, and in the course of his remarks declared he was neither a Free Trader or a Protectionist; but stated his position as follows:

A judicious tariff is not one for protection only, nor for revenue only, nor again for revenue with the shadowed outlines of an incidental tail appended to it, but it is a tariff of both revenue and protection, one and inseparably adjusted and perfected as to do justice to the great interests of the country and injustice to none.

THE New York training school for nurses is still unable to supply the demand for skilled nurses in private life. Of 195 nurses that have graduated from the institution, all but twenty-four continue in this field of labor. Three of these have been deprived of their diplomas for unprofessional conduct; three have studied medicine as physicians; eleven have married and retired, and six have given up nursing to attend to household duties. A large proportion of the graduates are employed in private nursing, and the demand for this skilled service still exceeds the supply. Twenty-seven misses have just been graduated from the New York school.

THE election of Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, to the Senate gives significance to the speech which he delivered at the Jackson banquet in Cleveland one year ago In that speech he said:

Free trade has never been accepted by the Government of any civilized nation and is impracticable and impossible, and those words, "for revenue only," unwisely inserted in the platform of 1880, lost to the Democracy the Presidency and all which that loss implied, and a like fatality will assuredly follow a repetition of the folly in any future campaign.

AMONG the six largest sugar-producing countries in Europe—Germany, Austria, France, Russia, Belgium and Holland—Germany, during the campaign of 1882-83, carried off the palm with 800,000 tons, or 39 per cent. of the whole. Next comes Austria with 475,000 tons, France with 425,000 tons, Russia with 250,000 tons, Belgium with 75,000 tons, and Holland with 25,000 tons.

NOT THE MAN SHE MEANT.

A First Class Basis for a Sensational Play or Novel.

(Boston Special.)

Mary M. Smith-Hardy-Perkins, a well-known spiritualist, died in 1878, bequeathing one half of her personal estate to her "husband." In 1869 she had married John Hardy. They lived together till April, 1877, when Mrs. Hardy, who had become wealthy, desired to form a matrimonial alliance with Ezra G. Perkins, a wealthy contractor. An arrangement was made which is described in the following agreement between Mrs. Hardy and her husband:

BOSTON, April 4, 1877.

John Hardy, on his part, agrees to furnish evidence and allow said Mary M. Hardy to procure an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery, providing the said Mary pays him the sum of $5,000 whenever such decree has been obtained. Mary M. Hardy, on her part, agrees to pay the sum of $5,000 as soon as the decree of divorce shall have been placed in her hands, providing it is within sixty days from this date. In order that both parties may feel safe and sure that the foregoing agreement shall be fully carried out without prejudice to either, Mary M. Hardy agrees to give her note for $5,000, said note to be placed in the hands of R. H. Spalding.

JOHN HARDY, MARY M. HARDY.

In pursuance of this agreement Hardy engaged a room in a house on Harrison avenue, in which, by previous arrangement with one Gidney, he was discovered to be living with a woman who was a party to the scheme. A suit for divorce was brought by Mrs. Hardy in Utah against her husband, and on April 24, only twenty-four days after the date of the agreement, a decree of divorce was entered against Hardy, and the coveted parchment was in Mrs. Hardy's hands before May 1. Hardy, taking his $5,000, departed from his former wife's mansion. On May 15 following Mrs. Hardy married Perkins, and the honeymoon was scarcely passed when, on January 14, 1878, Mr. Perkins lost his bride. About two years ago Perkins died.

There was no doubt that when Mrs. Hardy willed one-half of her personal property to "my husband" she meant Ezra G. Perkins. But the Supreme Court has decided that John Hardy was the woman's lawful husband at the time she died, and that he is entitled to half her personal estate, as he did not consent in writing to her will.

AVOID a galloping consumption by the timely use of HALE'S HONEY of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

—It was discovered in Cincinnati that the humorous chorus of a genuine negro minstrel "festival" show was in a large part composed of fellows who were not singers at all, but were put on the stage "with intent to deceive," while the real vocalism was by interspersed professionals.

PRUDENTLY BREAK UP YOUR COLD by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for Sore Lungs and Throats, and a certain curative for Coughs.

—It has been estimated that the force which the human heart expends in twenty-four hours is about equal to lifting 217 tons one foot.

FRETFUL wives, cross husbands, irritable children, must have PERUNA.

THERE is a reversion of the general order of some things in Norway. For instance, a man and his wife traveling are charged only one fare and a half, the half fare, according to Rev. Dr. Tiffany, being for the man.

DR BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With billious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 pounds to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life.

Dublin, June 6, '81. R. FITZPATRICK.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excrutiating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"

The second made me as well and strong as when a child.

"And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious

"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,

"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—

"Incurable!"

Seven bottles of your bitters cured him and know of the

"Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,

And many more are using them with great benefit.

"They almost
Do miracles!" —*Mrs. E. D Slack.*

How to GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

GAIN
Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 12 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Devereaux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor* Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."
O. M. Talmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, ex. Albany, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. G. Kline recommended it to me."
Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."
Milledge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it."
Mrs. H. La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT
THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

de27yrs—n8

CARPETS

RUGS! CURTAINS!

Have just returned from a trip to the Eastern Markets to buy for LATE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Look at our goods and prices before you buy.

Body Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Best Tapestry Brussels, Cheap Tapestry Brussels Carpets, Rugs, Shades and Lace Curtains.

J. W. McFARLAND,

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

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HEALTH of WOMAN
THE HOPE
OF THE RACE.

Woman can Sympathize With Woman.

Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE
COMPOUND

Is the sovereign remedy for all female weaknesses and complaints so common among ladies—also for all the painful Kidney Diseases of Either Sex.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the sytem. As marvellous in results as the Compound and should be used by men, women and children.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Ladies should keep Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash handy. It is a superior article. 20 cts per package.

All these celebrated remedies are manufactured at the labratory 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham. Compound (in form of lozenges or pills) Liver Pills and Wash, can be sent by mail on receipt of price.

de18-1y W

MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, nervous weakness, early decay, lost manhood, etc., I will send you particulars of a simple and certain means of self cure, free of charge. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, MOODUS, CONN.

de18-1y W

FREE "The Science of Health." Explains the principles of life and death, and the origin of diseases, and should be read by young and middle-aged men. Those who are suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Catarrh and Blood Diseases will find it an incalculable boon. A copy of this book will be sent securely sealed for 20 stamp by addressing W. S. JAQUES, M. D. 130 W. 6th St., Cincinnati, O. mr17TTS&W1y

THE DAY AFTER.

FROM THE FRENCH OF DUFRESNEY.

Phillis, much more wise than fond,
Thinking no gain comes amiss,
One day exacts from Philimonde
Thirty sheep for just one kiss.

But the next day comes a change,
He will win his will more cheap,
And now he exacts from her
Thirty kisses for one sheep.

Next day Phillis, grown more kind,
Anxious is her love to keep,
So she, with contented mind,
For one kiss gives all the sheep.

Next day Phillis, wise in vain,
Would give sheep and dogs as well
For the kiss the fickle swain
Gives for nothing to Arbelle.

—*Temple Bar.*

THE TWO MRS TUCKERS.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

"You can make the fire while I put the hoss out," said Amasa Tucker, as he opened the back door of the gray house, set on top of a treeless hill, tracked here and there with paths the geese had made in their daily journeys to the pond below, and only approached at the back by a lane to the great red barn, and a rickety board gate set between two posts of the rail fence.

This was Wealthy Ann Tucker's home-coming. She had married Amasa that morning at her father's house in Stanton, a little village 20 miles away from Peet's Mills, the town within whose wide limits lay the Tucker farm, and had come home with him this early spring afternoon in the old wagon behind the bony horse that did duty for Amasa's family carriage.

Mrs. Tucker was a tall, thin young woman, with a sad reticent face, very silent and capable; these last traits had been her chief recommendation to her husband. There was no sentiment about the matter. Old Mrs. Tucker had died two weeks before this marriage, but Amasa was "fore-handed," and knowing his mother could not live long had improved his opportunities and had been "sparkin'" Wealthy Ann Minor all winter, in judicious provision for the coming event of his solitude.

He had thought the thing all over, and concluded that a wife was cheaper than a hired girl, and more permanent; so when he found this alert, firm-jointed, handy girl living at her uncle's, who was a widower, on a great farm the other side of the village, Amasa made her acquaintance as soon as possible and proceeded to further intimacy. Wealthy liked better to work for her uncle than for a step-father with six secondary children, but she thought it would be better still to have a house of her own; so she agreed to marry Amasa Tucker, and this was her home coming.

She opened the door into a dingy room with an open fire-place at one end, a window on the north and one on the south side, small, paned with old, green and imperfect glass, and letting in but just enough light to work by. One corner, to the north, was partitioned off to make a pantry, and a door by the fire-place led out into the wood-shed. The front of the house contained two rooms. One opened into the kitchen and was a bedroom, furnished sparsely enough; the other was a parlor, with high-backed rush-bottomed chairs against the wall, a round table in the middle, a fire-place with brass andirons and fire-irons, a family Bible on the table, and a "mourning-piece" painted in ground hair on the mantel. Green paper shades and white cotton curtains, a rag carpet fresh as it came from the room—if its dinginess could ever be called fresh—and a straight back sofa covered with green and yellow glazed chintz made as dreary an apartment as could well be imagined. Wealthy shut the door behind her quickly and went to the shed for material to make her fire. It was almost sun down and she was hungry, but she found only the scantiest supply of wood and a few dry chips for kindling. However, she did her best and she had brought some provisions from home, so that she managed to lay out a decent supper on the rickety table by the time Amasa came stamping in from the barn.

He looked disapprovingly at the pie, the biscuit, the shaved beef, and the jelly set before him.

"I hope ye ain't a waster, Wealthy," he growled.

"There's vittles enough fur a township an' ain't but two of us."

"Well, our folks sent 'em over; and you no need to eat 'em," she answered, cheerily,

"I ai'nt' goin' to; don't break into that jelly; set it by; sometime or nuther somebody may be a comin' here, and you'll want of it."

Wealthy said no more; they made a supper of biscuit and beef, for the pie also was ordered "set by."

She was used to economy, but not to stinginess, and she excused this extreme thrift in her husband more easily for the reason that she had been always poor, and she knew very well that he was not rich to say the least. But it was only the beginning.

Hard as Wealthy had worked at her uncle's here she found harder burdens; she had to draw and fetch all the water she used from an old-fashioned well with a heavy sweep, picturesque to see but wearisome to use; wood was scarce, for though enough grew on the hundred acres that Amasa owned, he grudged its use.

"I shan't cut down no more than is really needful," he said, when she urged him to fetch her a load; "wood's allers a growin' when ye don't cut it, and a makin' for lumber; and lumber's better to sell, a sight, than cord-wood. Ye must get along somehow with brush mother used tur burn next to nothin'."

She did not remind him that his mother was bent double with rheumatism, and died of the fifth attack of pneumonia. Wealthy never wasted words.

Then there were eight cows to milk, the milk to strain, set, skim, churn or make into cheese, and nothing but the simplest utensils to do it with. A cloth held over the edge of the pail served for a strainer; the pails themselves were heavy wood, the pans old and some of them leaky, the holes stopped with bits of rags, often to be renewed; the milk room was in the shed, built against the chimney that it might not freeze them in winter, and only aired by one small slatted window; the churn was an old wooden one with a dasher, and even the "spaddle" with which she worked her butter was whittled out of a maple knot by Amasa himself, and was heavy and rough.

Then to her belonged the feeding of the pig—gaunt, lean animals with sharp snouts, ridgy backs, long legs and thin flanks, deep-set eyes that gleamed with intelligent malice and never-satisfied hunger. Wealthy grew almost afraid of them when they clamored up on the pen in their fury for food and flapped their pointed ears at her, squealing and fighting for the scant fare that she brought—for Amasa underfed and overworked everything that belonged to him.

Then there were hens to look after—the old fashioned barn door "creepers" who wanted food, too, and yet catered for themselves in a great measure and made free with barn and woodshed for want of their own quarters, and were decimated every season by hawks, owls, skunks, weasels, and foxes, to say nothing of the little chickens on which crows and cats worked their will if they dared to stray beyond the ruinous old coop contrived for them by Amasa's inventive genius out of sticks and stones.

Add to this the cooking, washing, baking and sewing, the insufficient supply of pork, potatoes and tough pies, the "biled dinners" whose strength lay in the vegetables, rather than in the small square of pork cooked with them, of which Amasa invariably took the lion's share; these accumulating and never ceasing labors all wore day by day on the vitality of Mrs. Tucker, and when to these were added an annual baby, life became a terror and a burden to the poor woman.

But what did Amasa care? He too worked "from sun to sun."

He farmed in the hard old-fashion, with rude implements and no knowledge but—

"My father done it afore me so I'm a goin' to do it now, no use talkin'." One by one the wailing, puny children were laid away in the little yard on top of a sandhill, where the old Tuckers and their half dozen infants lay already; rough inclosure, full of mulleins, burdocks and thistles, overrun with low blackberry vines and surrounded by a rail fence. It had been much easier for the Tuckers to have a graveyard close by than to travel five miles to the Mills with every funeral; and they were not driven by public opinion in regard to monuments; they all lay there like the hearts that perish, with but one slant gray stone to tell where the first occupant left his tired bones. Two children of Wealthy's survived, Amasa and Lurana, the oldest and youngest of seven.

Amasa, a considerate, intelligent boy, who thought much and said little, and Lurana, or "Lury," as her name was generally given, a mischievous, self-willed little imp, the delight and torment of her worn-out mother. Young Amasa was a boy quite beyond his father's understanding; as soon as he was old enough he began to help his mother in every way he could devise. And when his term at the village school was over, to his father's great disgust, he trapped squirrels and gathered nuts enough to earn his own money and subscribe for an agricultural paper which he studied every week till its contents were thoroughly stored in his head. Then began that "noble discontent" which the philosophers praise.

The elder man had no peace in his old-world ways; the sloppy waste of the barn-yard was an eye-sore to this "book-learned feller," as his father derisively called him. And the ashes of the wood fire were saved and sheltered like precious dust instead of thrown into a big heap to edify the wandering hens. That desolate garden was plowed, fertilized and set in order at last, and the great ragged orchard manured, the apple trees thinned and trimmed, and ashes sown thick over the old mossy sod. Now these things were not done in a day or a year, but as the boy grew older and more able to cope with his father's self-conceit more was done annually, not without much opposition and many hard words, but still done.

Then came a heavy blow. Lurana, a girl of fifteen, fresh and pretty as a wild rose, and tired of pinching economy, the monotonous work and grinding life of the farm, ran away with a tin peddler and broke her mother's heart; not in the physical sense that hearts are sometimes broken, but the weary woman's soul was set on this bright, winsome child, and her life lost all its scant savor when the blooming face and clear young voice left her forever.

"I don't blame her none, Amasa," she sobbed out to her boy, now a stout fellow of twenty-two, raging at his sister's folly.

"I can't feel to blame her. I know 'tis more'n a girl can bear to live this way. I've hed to, but it's been dreadful hard—dreadful hard! I've wished more'n once I could ha' laid down along with the babies out there on the hill, so's to rest a spell; but there was you and Lury wanted me, and so my time hadn't come.

"Amasa, you're a man grown now, and if you should get married, and I s'pose you will, men folks seem to think it's needful, whether or no, do kinder make it easy for her, poor creetur! Don't grind her down to skin, and have her like me, dear; taint just right, I'm sure on't, never to make no more of a woman than if she was a horned crittur, don't do it."

"Mother, I never will!" answered the son as energetically and solemnly as if he were taking his oath.

But Wealthy was nearer to her rest than she knew; the enemy that lurks in dirt, neglect, poor food, constant drudgery, and the want of every wholesome and pleasurable excitement to mind and body, and when least expected swoops down and does its fatal errand in the isolated farmhouse no less than in the crowded city slums, the scourge of New England, typhoid fever, broke out in the Tucker houshold.

Wealthy turned away from her weekly baking one Saturday morning, just as the last pie was set on the broad pantry shelf, and fainted on the kitchen floor, where Amasa, the younger, found her an hour after, muttering, delirious and cold.

What he could do then, or the village doctor, or an old woman who called herself a nurse, was all useless; but the best skill of any kind would have been equally futile; she was never conscious again for a week, then her eyes seemed to see what was about her once more, she looked up at her boy, laid her wan cheek on her hand, smiled—and died.

Hardly had her wasted shape been put away under the mulleins and hard hack when her husband came in from the hayfield smitten with the same plague; he was harder to conquer; three weeks of alternate burning, sinking, raving and chills, ended at last in the gray and grim repose of death for him, and another Amasa Tucker reigned along in the old house on the hill.

It is not to be supposed that in all these years Amasa the younger had been blind to the charms of the other sex; he had not "been with" every girl who went to school with him, or whom he met at singing schools or spelling matches, or who smiled at him from her Sunday bonnet as he manfully "held up his end" in the village choir.

He had been faithful always to the shy, delicate, dark-eyed little girl who was his school sweetheart, and now it was to Mary Peet he hastened to ask her to share his life and home. He had intended to take a farm on shares the next summer and work his way slowly upwards to a place of his own; now he had this hundred acre farm and to his great surprise he found $3,000 laid up in the bank at Peet's Mills, the slow savings of his father's 50 years. He began at once to set his house in order; he longed to build a new one, but Mary's advice restrained him, so he did the best with this; the cellar he cleared and whitewashed with his own hands; cleaned its one begrimed window and set two more, so that it was sweet and light; the house was scrubbed from one end to the other; a bonfire made of the old dirty comfortables and quilts, the kitchen repainted a soft yellow, and new windows with clear large glass set in place of the dingy old sashes; the wood-house was filled with dry wood and a good store of pine-cones and chopped brush for kindling. A new milk room was built but a little way from the back door, over a tiny brook that ran down the hill north of the house, and under the slatted floor kept up a cool draught of fresh air; a covered passage connected it with the kitchen, and a door into the old milk room made of that convenient pantry, while the removal of the old one from the kitchen corner gave to that apartment more room, air and light. A new stove, with a set boiler, filled up the hearth of the old fire-place, but further improvements Amasa left for Mary.

A different home-coming from his mother's she had indeed, on just such a spring day as Wealthy came there. The kitchen shone clean and bright, a bowl of pink arbutus blossoms made its atmosphere freshly sweet, and the fire was made ready for her to light; the shining tea-kittle filled, and the pantry held such stores as Amasa's masculine knowledge of household wants could suggest, flour, butter, eggs, sugar, all were in abundance, and no feast of royalty ever gave more pleasure to its most honored guest than the hot biscuit Mary made and baked for their supper, the stewed dried apples, the rich old chees, and the fragrant tea gave Amasa this happy evening. Next day they took their wedding trip to Peet's Mills, in the new and sensible farm wagon Amasa had just bought, with a strong spirited horse to draw it.

"I want you to look around, Mary," he had said the night before, "and see what is needful here. I expect most everything is wanting, and we can't lay out for finery. But first of all get what'll make your work easy. Your weddin' present will come along to-morrow; to-day we'll buy necessities."

Mrs. Peet had not sent her only girl empty-handed to the new house. A good mattress, two pairs of blankets, fresh, light comfortables, and some cheap, neat white spreads; a set of gay crockery, and a roll of bright ingrain carpeting, had all come to the farm house soon after the bride's arrival; her ample supply of sheets and pillow cases strong towels and a few table cloths had been sent the day before, so this sort of thing was not needed; but there was a new churn bought, and altogether new furnishings for the dairy, several modern inventions to make the work of a woman easier, a set of chairs, a table and an easy lounge for the parlor, some cretonne covered with apple blossoms and white thorn clusters, and pails, brooms and tinware that would have made Wealthy a happy woman, crowded the over-full wagon before they turned homeward.

The old home began to smile and blossom under this new dispensation, and the new mistress smiled, too.

Amasa milked the cows for her, and lifted the heavy pails of milk to strain into the bright new pans; he filled the wood-box by the stove twice a day, put a patent pump into the old well, and, as it stood above the house, ran a pipe down into the sink set in the woodshed, and so put an end to the drawing and carrying of water.

The fat, round, placid pigs, that now enjoyed themselves in the new pen he took care of himself.

"Ta'nt work for women folks," he said.

"You've got enough to do, Mary; there's the garden you'll have an eye on, and the chickens, if you're a mind to; I'm going to build a hen house and a yard to it right off, that'll be good enough for you as well as the chickens; and I want you to promise if any time the work gets a mite hefty and worries you, you'll speak right out. I can afford to have everything else worn out rather than my wife."

Really, it paid! It does pay, my masculine friends, to give any woman a kindly word now and then; if you had done it oftener, or your fathers had in the past, the rights of woman never would have angered or bored you as they do now; or unsexed and made stringent and clamorous that half of creation which is and always was unreasonable enough to have hungry hearts. Try it and see!

Amasa was wise above his generation; he had seen his mother suffer and learned a lesson. Mary never pined for kindly appreciation of her work, or help in it. When she had a door cut through into the parlor, the stiff chairs and sofa burnished, the flowery curtains hung at either window, the gay carpet put down and the new furniture set in place, with her wedding present—an easy stuffed rocker—drawn up to the table on which lay two weekly papers and *Harper's Magazine*, she still had sense enough left to make this hitherto sacred apartment into a real sitting room, where every evening she and Amasa rested, read or talked over the day's doings; and when the first fat, rosy baby came, and Mary was about again, it added another pleasure to have the old cradle beside them all the evening, with its sleeping treasure.

Can I tell in words what a sense of peace and cheer pervaded this household, in spite of some pleasures and troubles? If the rye did blast one year, the two best cows die another; if a weasel once invaded the new and wonderful hen house and slaughtered the best dozen of Plymouth Rocks; if sweeping storms wet the great crop of hay on the big meadows, or an ox broke its leg in a post hole, still there was home to come back to, and a sensible, cheerful woman to look on the bright side of things when Amasa was discouraged.

But on the whole things prospered; and as Amasa heard the sweet laughter of his happy children, and met the calm smile of his wife, he could not but look back on his mother's harrassed and sad experience, and gave a heartfelt sigh to the difference between the two Mrs. Tuckers, unaware of how much it was due to his own sense of justice and affection.

There are two morals to this simple sketch, my friends: One is, the great use and necessity of taking an agricultural paper, and the other is the equal use and necessity of being good to your wives.

Accept which you like or need most. In the language of the ancient Romans: "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

A RATHER cynical lady, somewhat of a flirt, says most men, like colds, are very easily caught, but difficult to get rid of. Her mistake is apparent. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure any cold however stubborn it may be. Price 25c.

—The Japanese are seriously considering the utilization of the Hot Springs near Tokio as a means of producing heat and power.

☞ Diamond Dyes will Color Anything any color, and never fail. The easiest and best way to economize. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2 cent stamp.

SNAKE-DANCE.

A Horrible Religious Rite of the Moqui Indians.

The Moqui Indians have a peculiar dance, known as the "Snake-Dance," of which the Albuquerque *Journal* gives the following description:

"This dance is a religious rite, and only occurs at long intervals. Eight days before the time for the dance the men go out to hunt for the snakes. They take them the sacred meal—meal which is chanted over, and over which the sacred rods are waved—and the sacred rod, a stick about five feet long, with a fork at the end. They take every snake which they find. When they find one they raise the stick over him; and they watch their chance, and, when the snake starts to run, with the speed of the lightning's flash they seize him behind the head and carry him to the pueblo, where they put him into a place called an estufu, which is a hole in the ground about ten feet wide, and fifteen feet long, and which is covered all over, except a round hole in the centre. They enter the estufu by a ladder. As soon as the snake is left in the estufu, they go out and hunt for more snakes, when the same thing is repeated. One-half of the estufu is raised about one foot higher than the other, and in this end the snakes are kept by the snake-herders; in the other is the altar, which are about six feet square, painted on the floor in different colors, around which are hundreds of huge serpents painted, and at one end of which is the snake-god, a horrible clay image. Around the altar, at equal intervals, are the rain-stakes, thirty-three in number—round stakes one inch in diameter and eighteen inches long. When any one brings in a snake he goes to the altar, breathes over one of these rain-stakes, and calls on the snake-god to bring rain. Should none come in their own name before noon of the eight day, the thirty-three oldest men of the tribe take the rain-stakes, go half a mile to the east, and in the name of their squaws implore the rain-god to send rain; and each one digs a hole, lays in his rain-stake, puts in a little sacred meal, and buries them, and returns at precisely high noon of the eighth day. All who have not found any snakes bury their sacred rods with a little sacred meal and return to the pueblo, whereall must be by 1 o'clock, where they all wash their hair with the soap-plant, after which all go (the men only) into another large estufu, where they go through a series of chants and singing, and invocations to another god, which is set up at the end of the estufu. After this they drink a decoction prepared from herbs and roots and which sometimes makes them very sick, and which they think will protect them from the venom of the snakes should any bite them, but which will not protect them, as those who are bitten die. Meanwhile the snake-herder are collecting the snakes, which he says number several hundred, into sacks; the rattlesnakes are put into buckskin sacks, the others into common sacks.

"The dance ground is a smooth piece of ground about sixteen feet in diameter, in the centre of which is the sacred rock; on one side is the snake-shade, a place about four feet square, with walls on three sides about four feet high, and a curtain hung in front, in front of which is a flat board or stick. At a given signal eighteen men from the second estufu nickly ascend the ladder and rush to the dance-ground. The snake-herders bring out the snakes and empty them into the snake-shade, where they are kept by the herders with sticks. The eighteen men rush three times around the sacred rock, stopping each time in front of the snake-shade, and stamping three times on the board or timber in front of the snake-shade. Eighteen old women and eighteen maids form a circle around the outside of the dance-ring, each with a dish of the sacred meal, eighteen other men rush out, each with a stick two feet long, on the end of which are three sacre feathers tied; they wave them above the snake-shade three times—each time making a loud, hissing sound like the hissing of a serpent. The first eighteenmen then form a line, the right resting close to the snake-shade; the other eighteen form in front of them; the curtain is quickly drawn aside; the herder stirs up the snakes with his stick, all the women shout. The first man, with the speed of lightning, seizes a handful of snakes and grabs them with his mouth; the man opposite to him seizes him around the waist with one arm; with the other hand he waves the stick and feathers in the face of the snakes to attract them. The man with his mouth full of snakes rushes madly around the ring, supported by the other one as a partner, who is waving the stick and feathers all the time. As he passes the women, each one throws the sacred meal on the snakes. Meanwhile each man is seizing a handful of snakes and putting them in his mouth—it all being done in a moment, each one having his partner with the feathers and all rushing around; the snake, writhing in contortions, the rattlesnakes rattling, the copperhead and bull snakes hissing; the women shouting and throwing sacred meal; the whole forming one of the most revolting and unearthly sounds and sights that a man ever beheld. They rush around the ring three times, when the snakes are dumped by the sacred rock. He says he saw one man with five snakes in his mouth, one of which was a rattlesnake four feet long. One rattlesnake caught one of the men by the neck; his partner seized it by the head and picked it back. Another caught a man by the side of the head and could hardly be jerked back. If the snakes are not all taken out of the snake-shade, another lot go through the same thing until all the snakes are carried three times around the ring.

"At the conclusion of the dance the eighteen maidens form a ring with the sacred meal about six feet in diameter; the eighteen old women form two lines across the ring at right angles with the sacred meal; every man who can get one catches a snake, throws it into the ring, and herders keep them there until the sun is just out of sight, when every man again rushes into the ring, seizes a snake, and all run as fast as they can towards the four points of the compass for half a mile, when they are propped up and let go, and all return to the dancing ground, where they wave the sacred rod over the men who are bitten, chant, and invoke the snake-god to save them. And so ends this frightful and horrible orgie. Of course those who are bitten die; but the only wonder is that so few are bitten as many of the snakes are rattle snakes.

THE latest news from Africa is that the Zulu King has the croup; this news is doubted by many, but notwithstanding, the friends of the King have sent him a case of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and consequently know his cure is certain.

—An enormous bed of the finest white clay has lately been found in France not far from Limoges, to whose famous porcelain manufactures the discovery is one of great importance.

FOR gravel, or for inability to hold your water there is nothing like PERUNA.

DANGER AHEAD.

The Feeling Up-Growing Between the Rich and the Poor.

(Jo Howard in Philadelphia Press.)

There is no doubt about it that New York is divided into two great classes, the very rich and the very poor, and the middling classes of reputable, industrious, fair-to-do people are gradually disappearing, going up in the scale of worldly wealth or down into poverty and embarrassment. It seems unquestioned that between these classes exists, and is rapidly growing, under intentional fostering and nurturing of evil men, a distinct, pronounced, malignant hatred. The sneers at Mr. Vanderbilt in the public press meet the approbation of hundreds of thousands of people. Why? He is not a bad man, although he never does any good. To men who are sensitive as to what other people should do with their money, he appears hoggish, but while as the representative of corporate selfishness Mr. Vanderbilt stands supreme, per se, he is an easy-going, well enough kind of a person, not good looking, not educated, in no sense refined, but, on the other hand, not evilly disposed.

But I should be very sorry to be in Mr. Vanderbilt's boots if such times as we had here in 1863 should be repeated, and Mr. Vanderbilt is a type of thousands—I use the term advisedly—who are rich beyond their ancestors' dream of avarice. There are men here worth $10,000,000 and $20,000,000 of whom you know nothing. I know one lady, living in a magnificent house, whose life is as quiet as that of a minister should be, who has given away not less than $3,000,000 in five years, whose benefactions prior to her death will reach not less than $7,000,000, who has in her home paintings, statuary, diamonds, precious stones, exquisite specimens of gold and silver, with costly works of every imaginable art, an inside estimate of which is $1,500,000, and she is not as rich as many of her neighbors by several million dollars. There are men here who twenty years ago sold clothes on Chatham street, who to-day live at an annual expense of $100,000, who wear jewels upon their person costing in reasonable stores $25,000.

Come with me in a Madison avenue car any day, rain or shine, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and I will find you car after car closely packed with ladies in whose ears are diamonds worth from $500 to $5,000 each, on whose ungloved hands, red and fluffy, sparkle fortunes. Walk with me from Stewart's old store, at the corner of Ninth street and Broadway to Thirtieth street and Broadway any day. I do not mean Sundays, holidays, or special occasions, but all times, and I will show you on block after block women in sealskin circulars down to their heels, worth from $500 to $2,000 each, with diamond earrings and with diamond finger rings, and other precious stones as well, carrying in their hands dainty pocketbooks stuffed with money. They represent the new rich with which New York is filling up.

On that same street, at the same time, I can show you men to whom a dollar would be a fortune, whose trousers, torn and disgraceful in their tatters, are held about their pinched waists by ropes or twine or pins, whose stockingless feet shuffle along the pavement in shoes, so ragged that they dare not lift them from the pavement, whose faces are freckled, whose beards are long and straggling, as is their hair, while their reddening hands taper at the nails like claws. How long before those claws will fasten on the newly rich? Make no mistake about it, the feeling is born, the feeling is growing, and the feeling, sooner or latter, will break forth. Only last night I walked through Fourteenth street, on which there are but few residences left, and in front of one, leading from the door to the curbstone, was a canopy, under which charmingly attired ladies, accompanied by their escorts, went from their carriage to the open door, through which floods of light and sounds of music came. I stood with the crowd, a big crowd, a moment, and there was born this idea of an inevitable outbreak, unless something is done, and speedily done to do away with the prejudice which not only exists, but is intentionally fostered against the very rich by the very poor. It would make you shudder to hear the way the women spoke. Envy, jealousy, malignant ferocity, every element needed, was there. All that is wanted is a leader. In a public building, under the charge of one of the great departments in this city, they are $2,000,000 worth of valuable property, in everything pertaining to the upper realm of art. Within a few months an organized attempt was made to sack that building. The injudicious utterings of a man on Blackwell's Island suggested the idea to a quick-witted reporter, who communicated with the officers of the department, and, by timely police arrangements, dissuaded the ring.

A Mute Evidence of Refinement

is a row of well polished teeth. People of vulgar instincts are very apt to neglect theirs. Cleanliness demands careful attention to the teeth, and experience indicates SOZODONT as the safest and surest means of retrieving their losses of beauty and vigor. It removes impurities upon and between them; imparts to soft or shrivelled gums the hardness and rosiness of coral; makes the breath fragrant and lends to feminine lips an additional charm.

A Thoughtful Husband.

(Detroit Free Press.)

A Detroit lady who is subject to heart disease took tea last Sunday with a neighbor, and while sitting at table her husband rushed in without a hat and in his shirt sleeves.

"Be calm!" he exclaimed hurriedly to his wife; "dont excite yourself; you know you can't stand excitement, and it might be worse."

"Good Heavens!" cried his wife; "the children—"

"They're all right! Now, Mary, don't get excited. Keep calm and cool—it can't be helped now; we must bear those visitations of providence with philosophy!"

"Then it's mother!" gasped his wife.

"Your mother's safe; get on your things, but don't hurry or worry. It's too late to be of any use, but I'll fly back and see what I can do. I only came to tell you not to get excited."

"For mercy's sake!" implored the almost fainting woman, "tell me the worst!"

"Well, if you will have it, the consequences be on your own head, Mary. I've tried to prepare you, and if you will know—don't excite yourself—try and survive—but our chimney's on fire, and the whole department and all the neighbors are in our front yard!"

She survived.

Health Is Wealth.

It is worth more than riches, for without it riches cannot be enjoyed. How many people are without health who might regain it by using Kidney-Wort. It acts upon the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys, cleansing and stimulating them to healthy action. It cures all disorders of these important organs, purifies the blood and promotes the general health. Sold by all druggists. See advt.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

A Pair of Governors at the Boston 8th of January Celebration.

The Jackson banquet in Boston, of which there was a brief reference by telegraph, was a big affair. The chief speeches were those of General Butler, Governor Garcelon, Hon Bradbury, and Governor Abbett, of New Jersey. The ensuing Presidential campaign and the tariff question were dwelt upon at length by the speakers. We make a couple of extracts, covering the views of Governor-elect Abbett, of New Jersey, and ex-Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, on the Democratic prospect of carrying the country this fall.

GOVERNOR ELECT ABBETT ON THE TARIFF

The Democracy is the party of the toiling masses in this country to-day, and it stood in the way of republicanism and the old federalist ideas represented by that party. It stood to-day, outside of any other issue, as the party that represented the people distinctively; that represented a government of limited powers, bound by the Constitution, with no right to assume any but delegated powers. "On that issue," said the speaker, "we will carry New Jersey, tariff or no tariff." [Applause.] That State might be counted on to give the next Democratic Presidential nominee, whoever he might be, a greater majority than it gave in the election of 1880. The speaker said that he hoped the wisdom of the men in Washington, who were to shape in the House of Representatives the party's policy on the great economic questions of the tariff would remember that we are all a part of one Union, and that they must not establish a policy alone suited to the West or South, but it must embrace the East as well. [Applause.] All it wants is conservative action and a recognition of the fact that the interests of all sections are ultimately identical, and then the people would sustain the House, no matter what the attitude of the Senate might be, and a Democratic President might be chosen a year hence.

EX-GOV. BUTLER ON THE PRESIDENCY.

"Now, a word as to Democratic prospects in 1884. What is the hope of the Democracy this year? It is a fact that all good men will recognize that it will be a calamity to the country if the Democracy does not win in 1884. Why do I say calamity? It is because from the very nature of things—and I am not here to cast aspersions or make invidious remarks—but from the very nature of things, under the government of the Republican party allying itself to capital, men have been made richer and richer and the poor poorer, until the time has come when that condition of things must not, cannot exist any longer. [Applause.] True, I am told this country is growing rich. So it is, very rich. There is more wealth, but it is more consolidated. The wealth of the many makes very little show in statistics. The wealth of the few does. We understand that all the time. Now, I say this thing must be stopped. We seek to tear down nobody; we seek to strike down nobody; but we are determined that nobody shall pull us down—[applause]—and it will be, as I have said, a misfortune to the country at large if we do not win, because, in case we win, this needed reform, this emancipation of the people, this equalization of rights, of which I have spoken, will be accomplished in a statesmanlike, quiet, ordinary course of legislation, by the people and for the interests of this people. But if combined capital—if a combination of property takes from Democracy the guidance of the people for four years longer, God, in His infinite mercy, can only tell how this reform will be brought about four or eight years hence."

CONGRESSIONAL FUNERALS.

What it Costs to Bury Honorables With all the Honors.

(Washington Special.)

The funeral expenses of Hon. R. M. A Hawk foot up the respectable sum of $2,100, the largest single item being railway tickets from Washington to Mount Carroll and return. The fifteen persons to whom the tickets were furnished were manifestly in favor of making themselves comfortable en route. The report shows an expenditure of $38 for Apollonaris and Bethesda water alone; forty-two pairs of kid gloves, $95; twenty-four silk sashes at $10 each. The insignificant sum of $4 50 was disbursed for studs, collars, cuffs, etc. The casket cost $425. One hundred and fifty dollars was paid out for meals. These expenditures are considerably in excess of those attached to the funerals of Mr. Orth, in Indiana, and Mr. Updegraff, in Ohio, the former being a trifle over $1,500, and the latter not quite $1,100. Mr. Shackelford's funeral cost $2,279. The traveling expenses of the eight members of the select committee relative to appropriations for improvement of the Mississippi river show a wide margin. Frank Hiscock renders a bill for $45, Mr. Robinson, of Masaachusetts, $63. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, "true to his cheeseparing instincts," modestly comes forward with an expense account of $7, which raises the suspicion that the great objector must have carried his lunch in a satchel and incurred the contempt of the sleeping car porter by blacking his own boots. The literary pabulum of the House was confined mostly to leading newspapers of New York, Boston and Chicago, a few copies of Bancroft's Constitution and McCarthy's history of "Our Own Times." Some member, with a view to cramming up in ancient history, is credited with a copy of Plutarch's lives. The American Almanac at $1 a copy figures more conspicuously than all the rest. The number of penknifes, pocketbooks, tooth brushes and card cases ran up into the thousands.

The Pay of Members of the Legislature.

(Harrisburg Patriot.)

Under the act of 1874 members and Senators of the Legislature were entitled to $10 a day for time served in the extraordinary session, which under precedents included Saturdays, Sundays and recesses. Those absent without leave forfeited their right to pay for the time absent, but there being no accurate record to determine the matter each person had to be guided by his own conscience in auditing his accounts.

The Senators and members of the Legislature, therefore, who drew the full pay and those who returned part were simply interpreting the law according to their own judgment. Senators Emery, Coxe and Gordon made the State a present of their pay. Gordon was not absent without leave during a single session and with leave only three or four. He was entitled to the full pay. Emery was constant in attendance from the beginning of the session until the 1st of September. He served about 90 days and therefore returned $900 to which he was entitled. Coxe was present about 150 days and therefore donated $1,500 to the treasury.

In the House of Representatives Mr Crawford was a constant attendant and earned nearly the full amount of his pay, which he presented to the State. Mr. Clark, of the same city, who covered his full warrant into the treasury, was not present more than twenty or thirty days during the session. His donation, therefore, strictly speaking, amounted only to the per diem for the time he served.

There is another class which deserves mention. It is those who donated a certain portion of their pay to charitable or educational purposes. Conspicuous in this class is Mr. W. J. Hulings. He served from the beginning of the session until the middle of July, about forty-five days, and was only entitled under the law to the per diem for that period plus his mileage. He drew full pay and donated it to the soldiers' orphan schools. That was the proper place to put the money, but the money Mr. Hulings put there didn't belong to him. He hadn't earned it and therefore made free with other people's money.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of leaving undone something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains of weariness and debility; nervous, easily startled; feet cold or burning; sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent, and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to try it—in fact, distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when but few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.

Persons Traveling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking a dose occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all **Malaria, Bilious attacks,** Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, **but is no intoxicating beverage.**

If You have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals, or **sleepless** at night, take a dose and you will be relieved.

Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator in the House!

For, whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe **purgative, alterative** and **tonic** can never be out of place. The remedy is **harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.**

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE,

And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.

A Governor's Testimony.

Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.

J. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Ala.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial.

"The only Thing that never fails to Relieve."—I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never have found anything to benefit me to the extent Simmons Liver Regulator has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for it, and would send further for such a medicine, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve.

P. M. JANNEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. T. W. Mason says: From actual experience in the use of Simmons Liver Regulator in my practice I have been and am satisfied to use and prescribe it as a purgative medicine.

☞ Take only the **Genuine,** which always has on the Wrapper the **red Z Trade-Mark** and **Signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO.**

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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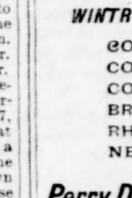

Is undoubtedly the most valuable and reliable Veterinary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Cautery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of Blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price $1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. ☞ None genuine without ☜ has our signature on the label.

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Provide against the evil effects of Wintry Blasts by procuring PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.

EVERY GOOD DRUGGIST KEEPS IT.

TTS—nR

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe **cold,** which terminated in a dangerous **cough.** I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR..WM. SCHOYER..E. A. MYERS

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The year 1884 will include the most stirring and interesting events, very likely, of the next ten years. It will cover the proceeeings of Congress usually called the President-making Congress, which will run into midsummer; the canvass in both parties for the Passidential nomination; the proceedings of the great National Conventions to nominate candidates; the exciting Presidential canvass certain to follow; the ELECTION and the RESULT, which we believe will be the success of the Democratic candidates.

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THE NUTT CASE.

In this case a jury was secured on Monday, and on Tuesday good progress was made, and the Commonwealth substantially closed its case. Leaving out the antecedent circumstances which wrought out this terrible tragedy, the Commonwealth's case is a very strong one, but not more so, we suppose, than the defense counted on. The killing of DUKES was shown to have been clearly premeditated, and that the prisoner did the act while lying in wait for his victim. It was next shown that on the afternoon of the killing, and some two or three hours prior, young NUTT was engaged in pistol practice at his home, with two male relatives. The strongest testimony on this point was by a lad of eight or nine years who was engaged in playing with a younger brother of NUTT at the time, in the vicinity of the target exercise, on the NUTT grounds. The presumption suggested by this evidence was that this pistol practice was part of the preparation for killing DUKES, but the defense expect to show that this was an ordinary recreation, and was in no wise connected with the events that followed so soon after. The most important ruling of the Court during the day was the refusal to permit testimony showing DUKES was armed when attacked by NUTT, but this offer will be made again, as part of the case for the defense.

THE defense opened in the NUTT case Wednesday, and at once proceeded to lay the foundation for the plea of emotional insanity. It was shown on the testimony of the family physician and other witnesses the prisoner was of weak mind—imbecile it was stated—and liable to strong and ungovernable emotion, on great provocation, such as he had in the terrible drama which he closed by the killing of DUKES. Mrs. NUTT, the mother and widow, was on the stand several hours, and stated the history of the boy from his early youth to the evening DUKES was killed. The famous DUKES letters were put in evidence, after being identified by Mrs. NUTT, but were not read, counsel reserving the right to comment on them in their addresses to the jury. As Senator VOORHEES offered them, it is to be presumed he will use them in closing for the defense. This brings into the case the whole history of the DUKES-NUTT tragedy, from its inception to the close, and is accepted as a strong point gained for the defense. It is easy to see the advantage that will be taken of it, in the arguments to the jury.

The sympathy for the defendant is universal, and every one wishes him a safe and speedy deliverance. The unparalleled provocation condoned the crime. That seems to be the prevailing sentiment, and although it does not accord with established principles of law, it does accord with the settled principles of human nature.

GOV. HOADLY'S INAUGURAL.

Governor HOADLY'S inaugural address will be read with interest, as he is recognized as among Presidential possibilities. At the outset, after the statement that recent elections have reversed the character of political control in all departments of the State government of Ohio, he specifies the true conditions of continued party success to be: "Absolute devotion to the interests of the State and perfect identity between party action and the general good." There is no gainsaying this. He serves his party best who serves the State best. The Governor reminds the Legislature disaster at the polls is certain to follow neglect or defiance of this principle.

There is moderation and practical good sense in what the Governor says on the temperance question. He opposes prohibition as a demonstrated failure and that in reality it means free trade in liquors. The desirable reform, he contends, is to find some common ground upon which conservative men of all parties—those who alike oppose prohibition and free trade in liquor—may stand in securing adequate legal restraint, "not of temperate but of intemperate drinking." He does not believe the Scott law should be repealed, but that the tax imposed by it should be graduated in proportion to the sales of dealers and that the "local option" power of municipal prohibition contained in the law be repealed. Greater scrutiny in granting licenses or renewal is advised to drive from the trade men of known bad character.

In concluding, Governor HOADLY devotes some attention to national affairs, especially to the condition of colored citizens as affected by the civil rights decision. That decision, he says, merely transfers the theater of redress from the Federal to the more numerous and accessible State Legislatures and courts. And he advises, if the Legislature considers there is danger of the invasion of the rights of colored men, that provision be made, "by apt legislation in advance, for prompt and severe punishment, not discriminating, however between whites and blacks, but furnishing the same relief against the same wrong to both." Color must no longer be considered as determining condition. That is left to conduct, under the operation of equal laws. All of which is sound and Democratic.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Democratic Senators showed their appreciation of Senator PENDLETON by voting for him for President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

DELMONICO, the New York caterer, has been found, dead from exposure, near General MCCLELLAN'S summer residence in New Jersey. He was a victim of Wall street speculations and a weak mind.

THE Board of State Canvassers met at Harrisburg Tuesday, computed the returns from the various counties for Auditor General and State Treasurer, and declared the result, which does not differ from the figures heretofore announced.

THE prohibition question is fairly before the New York Legislature. Duplicate bills have been introduced in both the Senate and Assembly prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, and the politicians begin to tremble at the trouble ahead.

SENATOR EDMUNDS on Monday elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, after a little by-play in the way of the nomination and declination of Senator ANTHONY. The Presidential office is now insured against contingencies by three lives, President ARTHUR, Senator EDMUNDS and Speaker CARLISLE.

GENERAL SPINOLA, a prominent Tammany Democrat of New York, announces himself in favor of Hon. HENRY B. PAYNE for President. He says he and Mr. PAYNE were delegates together at the Democratic National Convention at Charleston in 1860, and voted steadly for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. But everybody who voted for DOUGLAS can't achieve the Presidency.

GOV. PATTISON seems determined to look into the condition of public institutions in this State. He will make a personal inspection of the method of caring for the unfortunates confided to them, as well as their accounts and manner of disbursing the public funds. He will be a Board of Charities in himself, and be better able to judge of these matters when they come before him for approval.

THE pension system has been pretty thoroughly investigated by Mr. RANDALL, for the use of the Appropriations Committee. His estimate is that, under existing laws, the total roll of pensioners will be brought up to about 425,000, and the annual value of the roll will be about $14,000,000. This estimate is much more careful and thorough than those that Commissioner DUDLEY has made, and nowhere near so extravagant.

A RAILROAD accident occurred Tuesday near Bradford of a very extraordinary character. While a passenger train was passing an oil well, the overflow of oil covering the track caught fire from the fire box of the engine, and the whole train was soon enveloped in flames. Three women, passengers on the train, were burned almost beyond recognition, and it is feared others were also fatally burned, while the list of injured is large.

BOTH branches of the Ohio Legislature Tuesday voted separately for United States Senator. In the House, Mr. PAYNE got the votes of 54 Democrats, showing 11 Democratic absentees or not voting. The Republicans voted 39 blank and 2 for FOSTER. In the Senate all the Democrats, 22 in number, voted for PAYNE and 8 Republicans voted blank, 3 not voting. This elects Mr. PAYNE United States Senator from Ohio for six years from the 4th of March, 1885. The two Houses meet in joint convention to-day to certify to the result. This evening Mr. PAYNE gives a dinner to the members of the Legislature.

THE annual report of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad shows a slight increase in gross earnings in 1883 over 1882. The gross earnings last year were $1,402,000, and the net earnings $407,159 after taking care of the interest on the bonded debt, scrip certificates, and all interest charges. The road has an undivided surplus of over $750,000. At the election yesterday, the grip of the VANDERBILT interest on the road was shown by the election of Mr. JOHN NEWELL, President of the Lake Shore railroad, as President of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie. It is asserted the policy of the company will remain unchanged.

ROTTEN TO THE CORE

Disgraceful Developments in the Department of Justice Investigation.

Defalcations and Other Irregularities of United States Marshals and Other Officers.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, January 16. — Mr. Springer's Committee investigating the Department of Justice held another sitting to-day. Brewster Cameron again appeared and furnished a list of twenty officers of the department, who had been investigated for irregularities and defalcations. Ralph Bollin, a special examiner of the department, was sworn and testified concerning the cases of several Southern United States Marshals, and the case of ex-Marshal Hall, of Pittsburgh. In reference to Hall, he testified that the ex-Marshal has three bonds, each for $20,000, filed in the Treasury Department, covering his delinquencies, each of which was good, so that the Government can recover $60,000 from his bondsmen to offset his shortage of $153,000. Mr. Bollin testified that ex-Marshal Fitzsimmons, of Georgia, was $23,000 behind in his accounts. Fitzsimmons was the predecessor of General Longstreet, and was appointed by Hayes at the instance of the late Alexander H. Stephens. Mr. Bollin also testified that there were irregularities in the accounts of General Longstreet amounting to $11,000, about $5,000 or $6,000 of which he thought could be explained by allowances. The examiner recited the fact that Robinson, the Assistant Marshal for the same district, had been convicted of falsely certifying to his accounts, for which he was sent to the Albany penitentiary. Mr. Bollin disclosed much that was confirmatory of what Brewster Cameron had already told the committee of the general looseness and corruption incident to the fee system for United States Marshals, United States Commissioners and Clerks of Courts. He will continue from day to day until he shall have covered his operations as examiner in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, New York and Pennsylvania. Among the witnesses the committee proposes to call during the investigation are Mr. Brewster, Attorney General, S. W. Dorsey and George E Spencer, each of whom is expected to throw some light on the dark places of the Star Route trials.

CONSIDERING THE BANKRUPT LAW.

About a hundred representatives of the Boards of Trade and Mercantile Associations of the leading cities throughout the country are in attendance upon the National Convention to frame a bankrupt act to be placed before Congress. The Senate edition of the Lowell bill was freely distributed, and Mr. John Stetson, of Boston, who has been here for two or three Congresses advocating its passage, took a very prominent part in the proceedings. Pittsburgh was represented by Hon. Geo. H. Anderson and Captain John F. Dravo. Mr. Anderson was temporary Chairman, is Vice President of the permanent organization and a member of the committee to consider the bill. The full committee on the bill is as follows: John Stetson, of Massachusetts; George H. Anderson, of Pennsylvania; Morris S. Wise, of New York; Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island; H. G. Clark, of Nebraska; John C. Dorr, of Chicago, and Winfield S. Dunnan, of Maryland. The committee, on the face of it, is a set up for the Senate edition of the Lowell bill, and it seems to be the object of the convention to indorse that scheme and urge it upon Congress. Mr. Wm. L. Royall, of Virginia, threw a bomb into the camp by proposing the following resolution:

Resolved, That if the committee report in favor of a bankrupt act, it report specially whether the said act should provide for voluntary as well as involuntary bankruptcy; that it inquire especially as to the methods of appointing assignees; that it report specially whether composition with creditors should be permitted, and whether it is possible to administer it in the State courts.

Mr. Royall went on to discuss his proposition, but Stetson and others got alarmed at the vigorous manner in which he incidentally pitched into the Lowell bill, and his argument was cut short, and a motion was carried to refer all suggestions to the committee without debate. Several bills were then offered and referred to the committee. A Finance Committee was appointed to raise funds for the convention, after which an adjournment was effected to 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

PRESSURE FOR PLACES IN THE SENATE.

The *Star* says: "There is a strong pressure being exerted for places under the Senate. The new Secretary and Sergeant-at-arms are both being urged to discharge Democratic employes to make room for Republicans. These officers, however, prefer to go slow. They do not care to impair the efficiency of the organization by putting in a host of green employes, and, besides this consideration, they do not want to lay themselves liable to the charge of conducting their offices on the extreme partisan line. For every vacancy that occurs there are a dozen or more applicants, and Republican Senaters are besieged at every turn by anxious constituents, who think that as the Senate is Republican Democrats ought to be turned out and their places given to Republicans. The prevailing sentiment among Republican Senators is against sweeping changes. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned it is not likely that anything will be done until Cameron's return. The State already has more than a fair proportion of places, and Mr. Mitchell having got his man Friday, Potter, and his young son snugly fixed, is not likely to exert himself much for outsiders."

MARYLAND SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The race for Senator at Annapolis, Md., looks to be a sort of scrub one, but Representative Talbott, who is a thoroughly informed politician, says the contest is between Groome, the present Senator, and E. K. Wilson, who is a Judge of the State courts. Senator Groome was rather depressed this afternoon when he received the news of the ballot which showed a falling off in his vote.

JAY GOULD'S LATEST SCHEME.

It is stated that Jay Gould has a scheme on foot to have one of his creatures, named J. W. Davis, living in Arizona, made Chief Justice of the Territory. Davis has a delegation here in his interest. He is said to be utterly without qualifications. Gould probably wants to offset Huntington, who is said to have Axtell, the Chief Justice of New Mexico. The people of the latter Territory are moving to have Axtell deposed from office.

HEWITT S. UNDER FIRE.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The *Star* says: "The action of Mr. Hewitt in relation to the O'Neill resolution is still a favorite subject of discussion at the Capitol. The general opinion is that Mr. Hewitt will be called to account for an investigation. It is said he is not the only one implicated in the affair, but right after the adoption of the resolution three members drove to the British Minister's and told him not to take any notice of it. This was telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone and prevented British Government from postponing the action, as it is declared they intended to do. It is claimed it was the intention to postpone the execution of the treaty from Monday to-day, had it not been for this action on the part of Mr. Hewitt and others."

CHINA AND FRANCE WAR.

France Must Battle Down or Fight.

A French Girl Killed by the Bullet Her Father Aimed for Her Lover.

NEW YORK, January 16.—A private letter from a gentleman residing in Canton, dated December 5th, says China is determined to fight, and can only be avoided by France backing clear down to the ground. France made an awful muddle of the whole affair. Had she acted with force at first Annam would now be hers and everything would be quiet. The idea of occupying the country with only a thousand or two troops is too absurd for serious contention; but that is what France attempted. France, by her delay and want of resolution, led China to the belief that she kept her back, and this idea has taken such hold of the Chinese mind, shall not be satisfied with anything short of the complete surrender of the position which France has assumed in Tonquin. Troops are pouring in from the north and being raised here. The writer says a Chinaman told him the other day: "It is no use trying to get along peaceably with a country like France, which is the most troublesome nation that ever existed. China must rise up as one man and break the pride of the French. Germany tried it, but, although she succeeded in winning the day, she stopped short of the mark; so now it rests with China to complete the humiliation of proud and arrogant France." Such is the sentiment of all the Chinese, from the highest to lowest.

DIED FOR HER LOVER.

PARIS, January 16.—Cannes was the scene of a tragic episode of love and devotion. Two young people, both of excellent family and desperately attached to each other, met by appointment in a public garden near the ramparts. Completely absorbed in conversation, they did not observe that they were being followed by the father of the young lady, who, unjustly or wrongly, disapproved of the affection. The lovers, hearing a suspicious noise, mounted the top of the rampart to ascertain the cause.

At the same moment the father, who had provided himself with a revolver, took aim at the young man and fired, but the young lady, seeing the moment, suddenly sprang before her lover, receiving the bullet in the face. She fell dead at his feet. On realizing the terrible truth the young man resolved to die, and precipitated himself from the top of the rampart into the dry ditch.

He dropped on the stones, dashing himself to pieces and dying instantly. The father, seeing the consequences of his act, became insane through grief. The young lady was of extraordinary beauty and accomplishments. The terrible drama has caused the greatest emotion everywhere.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCTY.

List of Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, January 16.— A meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, held to-day in this city, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—James Miller.

Vice Presidents—Geo. Blight, S. A. Twaddell, John Hunter, Wm. M. Singer, Burnett Landreth, David H. Branson, H. Holstein, Tobias Barto, S. S. Spengler, Daniel H. Neiman, D. H. Waller, A. Tripp, J. L. Keller, Gabriel Heisher, J. Piolett, Robert P. Aller, John A. Lemon, J. S. Miller, Daniel O. Gehr, L. A. Mackey, George Rhey, J. G. Copper, W. W. Speer, John McDowell, Jas. A. McKean, J. D. Kirkpatrick, J. C. Thorton.

At Large—J. A. Paxson.

Additional Members of the Executive Committee—A. Wilhelm, Abner Rutherford, William Taylor, John H. Zeigler, Jefferson Thaner.

Ex Presidents, Members of the Board—Frederick Watt, D. Taggart, Jacob S. Haldeman, W. S. Bissell.

Corresponding Secretary—Elbridge McConkey.

Recording Secretary—D. W. Teiler.

Treasurer—John B. Rutherford.

Chemist and Geologist—A. C. Kennedy.

Librarian—Wm. H. Egle.

Was it Murder.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

Just at 1:30 this morning the almost lifeless body of Peter Voltz was found on the Railroad bridge by Frank Dupell and James Klein, who reside at No. 7 Reed street. These men were returning from Allegheny. They were first attracted by the heavy breathing of the dying man. They were both greatly frightened and at once sounded the alarm. They notified the bridge watchman who at once investigated the case. Before they returned Voltz had died.

When found he was lying on his back, with his right leg doubled up under him. His hat was found near where he was lying. His old-fashioned cane was hanging on the bridge railing. His coat and vest were open, displaying clean white linen. A black watch guard was about his neck, to which no watch was attached.

The bullet entered the center of his right temple. Around the wound the skin was burned by the powder, which led the police authorities to the conclusion that it was suicide.

His pockets had evidently been rifled, but this is supposed to have been done after the body was first discovered. But thirty cents, a pair of gold rimmed spectacles, a tuning fork and some writing paper were found in his pockets. His one vest pocket was found to have been turned inside out. The revolver was not found, but as the bridge is trestle work it no doubt fell into the river. The deceased was a well known Professor of music.

He leaves a wife and three married daughters.

GOVERNOR HOADLY NOW.

He Takes the Oath of Office and Delivers His Inaugural Address.

Various Measures of State Policy Clearly and Ably Discussed.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

COLUMBUS, O., January 14.—Gov. Hoadly was inaugurated to-day with Spartan simplicity. There was no military display, and the ceremonies were brief and only such as were suitable to indicate that the responsibilities of the office of Governor had passed from the shoulders of one citizen to those of another. The only demonstration was that made by the Duckworth and Jefferson Clubs of Cincinnati, the Jackson Club of Dayton and some smaller bodies of a similar character. These to the number of three hundred, wearing distinguishing hats, and badges, too, headed by a band, escorted Governor-elect Hoadly to the Capitol, where they arrived shortly after two o'clock. The crowd at this point was large, being estimated at three thousand. It surged up the Capitol steps, but entrance was denied until the State officers, Representatives, City officers and distinguished persons had been provided for. When the doors were opened only a small portion could gain admission on account of the smallness of the rotunda. It was after 3 o'clock when Governor-elect Hoadly was escorted to the platform. He was received with applause, which was hushed as Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden arose to offer prayer. The Governor-elect was introduced by the retiring Governor, Foster, in a short complimentary speech. Bowing his acknowledgments, Governor Hoadly proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, as follows:

THE INAUGURAL.

GOVERNOR HOADLY'S ADDRESS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In accordance with law, I am here to take the oath, and enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office of Governor.

The elections held in October, 1882, and 1883, consummated by the change in office made to-day, reverse the character of political control in all departments of the State Government. The party now coming into power does not, however, occupy the offices for the sake of mere emolument. In such cases power involves trust. Upon it is cast the responsibility of government, with the risk of condemnation, if its work fail to be in comparison with that of its predecessor. These are not times in which political mistakes are readily condoned. Large and increasing numbers of citizens now vote independently of party ties, constituting a tribunal sitting in perpetual and severe judgment upon the acts of public officers. If the management of State affairs, especially by the Executive and legislative Departments, be wise, the reward will follow in the shape of continued public confidence. But confidence is of slow growth and soon lost, in the presence of unwise selections for official position, or hasty and improvident legislation. There is but one sure method whereby to secure party success, viz.: absolute devotion to the interests of the State, perfect identity between party action and the general good. Whenever, for supposed political advantage, the welfare of the State is subordinated to that of party, the penalty is at once invoked and will surely follow, in the loss of popular confidence and in disaster at the polls. To select men of doubtful capacity for public service, to withdraw, for party ends, from the control of the people, the organization and government of municipalities, to forget that the benevolent institutions are sacred charities for the begefit of the unfortunate, and not centres of political activity, to adopt unfair and unequal apportionments, are among the means whereby popular confidence may be easily lost, and a triumphant party reduced to a minority at the first opportunity offered to popular suffrage. That from these and like disaster the State Government of Ohio may be spared; that its efforts to serve the State wisely and well may be crowned with success; that the burthens of taxation may not increase; that economy may prevail in public administration; that personal liberty may be secure, and Government be felt, if at all, most in its benefits and least in its restraints; that the wise limitations of power contained in the Constitution, and which, since 1851, have largely contributed to the success of Government, may be strictly observed—these are among the hopes with which I take this oath, not unmindful of the admonition, "Let not him that girdeth on the harness boast himself as he that putteth it off." Upon their fulfillment will depend the success of the State Government during the next two years, and the final judgment of the people concerning the present General Assembly and officers of State.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION AND THE SCOTT LAW.

The proposition to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage was defeated at the October election. But the Supreme Court has held that such prohibition is attainable under the Constitution as it is, and the policy of prohibition by municipal action under powers delegated by the General Assembly has been more than once in the history of Ohio judicially sustained. The evils resulting from excessive drinking are manifold and felt in every portion of the State. Many plans have been proposed, and the labors of many good men are given to the effort to eradicate these evils. The agitation for prohibition will continue, for, however misdirected, it is an honest struggle against real evil, for which many believe prohibition to be an adequate, if not the only remedy. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that prohibition has failed wherever attempted, that prohibition of the sale means practically free trade, and that while prohibition of the manufacture may be made effectual, this does not affect consumption, but merely forces the dealer to sell goods made out of the State. In the State of Maine the number of licensed dealers under Federal laws has increased fifty per cent. in the last three years, and the effect of unreasonably restrictive law has been felt in the increase of secret and uncontrolled drinking.

No reform is, in my judgment, more desirable than to find some common ground upon which conservative men of all parties may stand in opposition alike to prohibition and to free trade in liquor which shall furnish adequate legal restraint, not of temperate but intemperate drinking, and not unduly interfere with the right of individual liberty and duty of self-control. Perhaps no measure can be devised that will fully accomplish this result. That which comes nearest is, I am persuaded, the system of license with graduated taxation. By the graduation of the tax or license fee justice is done the dealer, whose burden is thus proportioned to the extent of legal protection he enjoys, and has relation also to his opportunity for mischief. By scrutiny before renewal, power may be given to drive from the trade men of known bad character, and those who have conducted it illegally, and to confine its privileges to law-abiding citizens who keep orderly houses of entertainment.

Without an amendment to the Constitution the full benefits of a proper system of license and taxation cannot be had. Such amendments proposed in 1851 and 1874 were defeated by small majorities. A different result might, perhaps, follow the submission of this proposition by the present General Assembly to the qualified voters at the election in 1885. The alternative amendment submitted in 1883 which would have given power to license, was cast in such form as also to authorize direct prohibition, or prohibition by arbitrary and excessive taxation, and therefore lost the favor of many.

We have to deal, however, with the Constitution as it is, but with the advantage of knowing, from the labors of the Supreme Court, that the act of 1883, commonly known as the Scott law, is not in conflict with the inhibition against the passage of laws to license this traffic. Although this act may not, in the legal or technical sense, establish a license system, it has some of its advantages, produces some of its effects, and in practice largely partakes of the nature of a license law. While it does not in direct terms protect the dealer against interference during the year, for which he is compelled to pay a tax, it indirectly insures his protection in the undisturbed continuance of his traffic by the contributions it exacts toward the diminution of general taxation and by the general interest it thus creates against prohibition or the destruction of the trade. A community to whose expenses this traffic largely contributes and whose taxes it diminishes will not be inimical to its continuance upon economic or financial grounds at least. I do not believe this law ought to be repealed, but that the graduation of its taxation and the withdrawal of the power of municipal prohibition would convert it into as just and efficient a license law as is consistent with the constitutional inhibition, without at all withdrawing the force of any of the reasoning upon which the majority of the Supreme Court sustained its constitutionality.

STATE ACTION ADVISED TO MEET THE CIVIL RIGHTS DECISION.

Nineteen years have elapsed since the close of the civil war dismissed from arms and relegated to the ways and works of peace more than a million combatants. Time has effaced most of the visible ravages of war, and nearly, if not quite, all the animosities engendered by the conflict survive, if at all, as mere political agencies, mischievous as far as they are active, but constantly losing force. Even the vast debt will probably be paid during this generation, and with its payment the burthens of Federal taxation may be so diminished as to afford an opportunity for commercial freedom, an opportunity such as the country has not enjoyed since the administration of Andrew Jackson.

The great monument of victory, the enduring assurance that the blood was not spent, the treasure not spilled in vain, is the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the abolition of slavery and the enfranchisement of the slave. Color has taken its place, in law, and with reference to legal rights under the American system, by the side of inherited wealth, place of birth, and other fortuitous circumstances of life, as having no effect in determining condition. That is left to conduct, the result of character, and white and black are both ensured equal rights and equal opportunity in the presence of the law. The habits and usages and prejudices of slavery will doubtless long survive, but the day will surely come, God grant it may be soon, when, even without legal intervention, no citizen in any State will be treated as an inferior, or denied the full equal measure of equal rights accorded to others, merely because he chanced to inherit a black skin.

These prejudices, which exist as fully at the North as the South, may hereafter give rise (I do not think they have done so yet,) to the necessity to amend the criminal laws of our State. No legislation is needed to establish the principle of the absolute equality of rights between black and white, or to furnish civil actions for redress of invasions. These are accomplished by the Federal Constitution and the common law as it prevails in Ohio. But a portion of the Civil Rights legislation of Congress has been recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, and inasmuch as the duty of protection against inequality and discrimination on account of color is thus devolved upon the States, it may become necessary for Ohio to act. This decision licenses no act of wrong or oppression. It merely transfers the theater of redress from the Federal to more numerous and accessible State legislatures and courts. The war was rightly waged to vanquish the armed assertion of superior sovereignty of the States, made in defiance of the express provision that "the Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary, notwithstanding." But the habitual use of and submission to war powers has left the minds of many good citizens in apt condition to forget even until now that the Constitution likewise reserves all non-delegated powers "to the States respectively, or to the people." Under these circumstances the civil rights act was passed, which undertook, not merely to prohibit legislation and judicial action discriminating against the unequal rights of men of color, but adopted for the Federal Government the power of police within the States for the preservation of human equality, and the enforcements of equal rights. Since the adoption of the Fourteenth amendment, white and black have dwelt together in harmony in Ohio, and prosecutions under the Civil Rights act have been rare, so that few cases have as yet occurred, suggesting the necessity of an amendment of our criminal laws so as to furnish a substitute for the portion of the Civil Rights act thus condemned by the Supreme Court. But every just man, jealous of his own rights, should have a heart open to feel, an ear open to hear, and an eye quick to see the invasion of the rights of others, especially of this race, long bound in the chains of slavery and deprived of legal personality. It is for you, therefore, to consider whether there is danger in this direction to any citizen of or sojourner in Ohio, and if there be, to provide by apt legislation, in advance, for prompt and severe punishment, not discriminating, however, between white and black, but furnishing the same relief against the same wrong to both.

The condition of the State has been so fully presented in the recent message of my honored predecessor, that nothing further is left for me to say. I invoke the aid of all good citizens without distinction of party, for the General Assembly and officers of State. We are entitled to it, for the State Government, as the servant of the people always has a just claim to direction from its master. Without such aid, you and I may easily go astray. With it, we shall be reinforced in our labors, as well as fortified in the hope that Ohio, during our brief term, may be preserved from the disaster of unwise legislation and inefficient administration.

CONCLUDING CEREMONIES.

At the conclusion of the address Chief Justice Johnson administered the oath of office. Lieutenant Governor Warwick was sworn in in the Senate Chamber, and other in-coming State officers in their respective rooms. Governor Hoadly, after the ceremonies, was escorted to the Executive Chamber, where he was occupied for a considerable time receiving congratulations. This has been the quietest inauguration day for years. The transition from a Republican to a Democratic administration was without a jar.

THE consumption of Ayer's Pills far exceeds any precedent. They are constantly winning the confidence of those who use them. They cleanse the blood, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful in subduing disease.

AN OCEAN OF FLAME

Strange and Terrible Accident on the Buffalo, Bradford and Kinzua Railroad.

A Train Set on Fire by Burning Petroleum.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BRADFORD, PA., January 15.—A passenger train on the Buffalo, Bradford and Kinzua railway, due in this city from Wellsville shortly after 10 o'clock, met with an accident this morning when about one and a half miles from Tarport Station, which resulted in the destruction of the engine, a baggage and a passenger car, the death of three women and the serious injury of a number of others.

The train left Wellsville this morning at six, and was in charge of Conductor Townsend, in the absence of the regular conductor, Mr. Jack Wallis. Everything went smoothly with the train, which made the usual stops along the route to take on passengers, until rounding the bend one and a half miles the other side of Tarport. The engineer and fireman were at their respective posts in the cab of the engine, and though they were keeping a sharp lookout for obstructions they failed to notice the river of wasting oil that streamed across the track which the train was to cross. It appears that the oil escaped from a tank which was filled to overflowing, and coursing down the snowy hillside found its way to the railroad, which at that point was down grade. The track for fully a distance of one hundred yards was covered with oil. Conductor Townsend thinks the oil was on fire before the train came along, but this is hardly probable, for in such an event the engineer must have seen the conflagration when some distance away. It is believed the gas coming in contact with the fire-box exploded, firing the oil, which spread rapidly, enveloping the doomed train in an instant in a mass of flames. So intense was the heat that the windows cracked and fell in in less time than it takes to write it.

The passenger coach and the baggage car were converted into a seething, hissing cauldron of fire. It was a terrible moment. The coach was filled. There was a frantic rush for the doors, but the heat was so intense that the panic-stricken passengers were driven back and forced to jump through the windows, all being more or less burned or injured by the leap from the moving train. Three women, however, did not leave the car and were burned to death, while the severely burned and injured number about twenty.

A relief train with surgeons and cots was dispatched to the scene. Upon arrival at the place a terrible sight presented itself. The passenger coach and baggage car were a smoking mass of ruins. The engine lay on its back, having turned a complete summersault.

THE DEAD.

It is definitely known that only three persons, all women, were burned to death. The dead are:

MRS. L. C. FAIR, of Kinzua Junction. She was burned beyond recognition. Mrs. Fair was a young woman and had only been married two years. Her husband escaped by jumping through a window.

MISS KATIE MORAN, of Allen's, N. Y. The body was burned almost to a crisp. Miss Moran was found hanging outside the coach grasping the window sill.

MRS TOBIAS JONES, of New City, burned to cinders. She was a young married woman with one child.

ATTEMPT TO PREVENT THE DISASTER.

D. R. Brest, foreman of the Anchor Oil Company lease on the Buchanan farm, where the holocaust occurred, said:

I went up to the lease this morning. I kept a sharp lookout for the escaping oil. I went to the part of the lease where they were putting up a boiler. I saw a streak of oil in the snow and followed it up. I think that it escaped from a tank on the hill. It ran down a path in the snow and ran over on the railroad track. I knew that it was about train time and struggled hard to reach the track, and warn if possible the engineer. The snow, however, was so deep that I male but little headway. I heard the train coming, and immediately afterwards was startled by an explosion. The train was soon a pillar of fire. I could render no assistance to the passengers.

A DEADLOCK.

Seven More Ballots in Kentucky Without Result.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 16.—Democrats held another caucus meeting to-night; a deadlock was the result. Seven ballots were taken with little change. Williams lost one vote and Sweeney gained one. The last ballot stood: Williams, 53; Blackburn, 44; Sweeny, 34. Supporters of the various candidates are resolved and firm. The deadlock is not likely to be broken for several days. Another informal ballot was taken in joint session, but awaiting the result of the caucus Democrats voted so no one could be elected. The caucus meets again Thursday night.

THE stove plate molders in the foundries of Jones & Abbott, Daniel Hatton & Sons, and the Union Works, at Zanesville, O., were notified Saturday evening that a reduction of 15 per cent. would be made in their wages on February 1st. The molders have not yet expressed an opinion on the proposed reduction, but no trouble is anticipated.

Is your Life worth a Dollar?

Perhaps that seems a high price for it, considering how poor your blood is, and how your whole system is prostrated, debilitated, and enfeebled. People have been heard to say, under such circumstances, that they would not give the toss of a copper for the choice between life and death. But when it comes to actually drawing near the grave, a man naturally draws back, and says he does not want to die. Life is very precious, and even to a broken-down man it is worth saving,

One dollar will buy a bottle of *Brown's Iron Bitters*. That one dollar may start you on the road from misery to recovery. A man must take a very mean view of himself who is not willing to invest that much in making one serious effort to rescue himself from deadly debility, and to step into the enjoyment of solid health. *Brown's Iron Bitters* vitalizes the blood, tones the nerves, and rebuilds the system. Its work is well known. Invest that dollar in a bottle. 8

FOR HIS LIFE.

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Dukes mentioned. We will show you the liability of mental disturbances in the family; that it is hereditary. I say, gentlemen, if we do that we will be able to relieve this boy from all responsibility and you will send him home with his mother. Gentlemen it was never meant in the organization of society that such a human monster as Dukes should go unpunished. I say, gentlemen of the jury, that the shooting of Dukes was the work of the hand of fate. It was the redress of society for the great wrong it had suffered, and it seems to me that those bullets which sped with such unerring accuracy to their mark were guided by some other than human agency.

"We will show you also that the pistol practice of the boy with his uncles the day of the killing of Dukes was done with an old pistol, and had no connection whatever with this case. The pistol with which James Nutt took the life of Nicholas Lyman Dukes has a history. That pistol was the one carried by Captain Nutt while he was cashier of the State Treasury, and was found on his person after he had been murdered by Dukes. Gentlemen, we want you to look at everything in this case. We have no fear of the result, because we have confidence in our defense. It is not a manufactured defense, but one that will be established by witnesses of the highest character, and we feel that there can be at your hands no other verdict than that of acquittal. With this statement I submit the case to you."

Mr. Playford has a full, clear voice, and delivered his address in an effective and telling manner. At times he spoke with great emotion, and a number of gentlemen remarked they would be willing to submit the case to the jury at this point, confident of a verdict.

DR. FULLER ON THE STAND.

The first witness called after the close of Mr. Playford's address was Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown. Dr. Fuller is an old gentleman with a broad, high forehead. His head is entirely bald on top, and just below where the rim of his hat would come a fringe of gray hair showed that his head had once been covered with a heavy growth. His face is entirely smooth, with the exception of a small chin beard. The face is indicative of high intelligence.

In response to questions by counsel, Dr. Fuller stated he had been acquainted with the Nutt family for about seventeen years, and who for all that time had been the family physician. He had attended James Nutt a number of times.

Major Brown, who was conducting the examination, here asked him if, from his acquaintance with James Nutt, he considered him wanting in mental capacity.

Mr. Patterson, of counsel for the Commonwealth, objected on the ground that the witness had not stated upon what he founded his opinion. The objection was overruled, Judge Stowe ruling that it was competent for the witness to state his opinion, and for the Commonwealth to discover on cross-examination upon what his opinion was founded.

The witness then stated that he considered the boy wanting in mental capacity to a very considerable extent.

Major Brown—Would you consider that mental weakness strong enough to make him a monomaniac on any subject upon which his mind might dwell.

"I would," was the answer.

"Would he be inclined to harbor feelings of enmity?"

"I think so."

"Would it increase?"

"It would."

"Are weak-minded people predisposed to monomania?"

"They are, sir."

The witness said in addition to the foregoing that brooding over the trouble arising from this affair would unsettle his mind and incapacitate him for mental control over himself.

In reply to cross-examination by Mr. Patterson Dr. Fuller said he had first been called to treat the prisoner for a broken thigh when he was quite a boy, and he had subsequently treated him for bronchial catarrh, heart affections and other diseases. He was then asked what made him consider James an imbecile, to which he replied:

"He is not an idiot. I have seen many persons of much weaker mind than he is who could not be called idiots. I simply say he is not of strong mind and might easily become insane. He is a slow thinker. I have talked to him often and he never seemed able to carry on a connected conversation. His general physiognomy also made me think so. I also had several conversations with his father, who said he did not think James had capacity enough to attend to ordinary business."

THE MOTHER TESTIFIES.

Mrs. Charlotte F. Nutt was then called out, and there was a general buzz of excitement and straining of necks among the spectators as a lady of medium stature, dressed in deep black and closely veiled, advanced to take the oath. When she had taken the stand she was asked to remove her veil. She did so and revealed a face of extreme paleness, and one that had evidently undergone intense suffering, but plainly showed it had been beautiful in youth. When she spoke her voice was so weak and low that Judge Stowe asked Mr. Boyd, of the counsel for the defense, to sit near her and repeat what she said. This he did throughout her examination. At the sight of his mother's face the prisoner was very much affected, and wiped tears from his eyes.

The witness said her name was Charlotte F. Nutt; that she was the widow of the late Captain Adam C. Nutt, and lived in South Union township, Fayette county, and that her husband was killed on the 24th day of December, 1882, at the Jenning's House in Uniontown.

Mr. Patterson—Will the defense please put in writing what they propose to prove by this witness.

Mr. Voorhees—Proceed, Major. I will write it out.

When the matter had been reduced to writing, Mr. Patterson did not object.

The following story was then drawn from the witness by questions of Major Brown.

"I have nine children, the youngest a girl, four years old; a boy, aged six; a girl, aged eight; a girl, aged ten; a boy, Walter, aged twelve; a boy, Joe, aged fourteen; a girl, Annie, aged sixteen; a boy, James, (the prisoner) aged twenty-one, and a girl, Lizzie, the oldest. At the time my husband was shot James was at Rochester, New York, attending a commercial school. He had been there about two months. At the time of his father's death he came home in response to a telegram. I was then confined to my bed, prostrated by my husband's death. James had been at home all his life until he took a notion to go to this school and his father humored him and allowed him to go. When he was a boy we lived on a farm. Part of this time Mr. Nutt taught school, and part he spent in the army—three or four years. When the war was over we went to live in Uniontown, where Mr. Nutt studied and practiced law, and later became cashier of a bank.

COULD NOT CARE FOR HIMSELF.

"We lived in Uniontown about thirteen years and then removed to South Union township, just outside the town, where we lived at the time of his death, and still live. When he was killed Mr. Nutt was cashier of the State Treasury. James was a very good boy when young, and never gave me trouble. There was a strong affection between him and his father. Mr. Nutt had a strong affection for all his children. Between myself and James there was a more than ordinary affection existing. Before his father's death, and before going away to school, James worked about the garden, and took great pride in his work. He went to school very little, and did not seem to be able to make much progress. He had not a strong, active intellect. This was noticed and commented upon by his father, who said if he had any thing to leave his children he would leave more to James than the rest, because he could not take care of himself. He could not keep up with his brother at school, and had very little inclination for learning. He got the notion of going to the commercial school from some of his young friends."

"How did sorrow or emotion affect him?" was asked.

Mr. Patterson—I object, because the question does not confine the witness to any particular occasion connected with the killing.

A brief argument took place between Judge Stowe and Mr. Patterson upon the admission of this evidence, during which the former cited from a case where the crazing effect of drunkenness had been put in as a defense. Judge Stowe said:

"There is no marked difference between a case where drunkenness is the plea, and the case we have here. Intoxication is no excuse for crime, and can only be considered as disproving premeditation. Here the case is different. Unsoundness of mind is an excuse. The evidence is proper."

Mr. Patterson—I don't hesitate to say I would admit the testimony if I was in your Honor's place, and I only object that the case may be properly tried.

The examination of the witness then continued, and she said:

"James was susceptible to emotional impressions, such as grief and anger. I noticed it ever since he was a child. He was accustomed to use a pistol from a very early age. The first one he got was without his father's consent, and it was found in his clothes. He was allowed to keep it. He had been accustomed to carry a pistol for years before this killing, and practiced a great deal, and was a very good shot. He carried his pistol nearly all the time. After Dukes was acquitted James wanted to know if he could have his father's revolver, and I allowed him to get it. I don't know where he got it, but saw him with it, and consented that he should own it.

MUCH AFFECTED BY HIS FATHER'S DEATH.

"When James came home from school he was very much affected by his father's death. I can remember him standing over my sick bed begging me to try to get well. I was sick for a long time after my husband's death. When I got able to get around again James seemed to be a little less troubled, but between that time and the trial of Dukes I noticed a marked change in him. He was quiet and listless, and took no interest in anything. He attended the trial of Dukes, and his acquittal seemed to affect him very much. James did not know anything about the letters Dukes had written before his trial. They made a great impression on him. He was very moody and sat around grieving over his troubles, and would often cry.

"I would often find him sitting by himself crying, sometimes in the house and sometimes outside. He never appeared to want to talk about the case. At night he was very restless, and I would often hear him walking the floor of his room in the dark late at night, and often heard him moaning. One night I heard a scream of "murder, murder," coming from his room. It was loud enough to awaken every body the house. This was about a week before he shot Dukes. He got no better. James had always been a hearty eater, but after he came home from school he would often get up and leave the table before finishing his meal. Sometimes he would walk around a while and then come back and eat more. He staid at home most of the time after his father's death. The rest of the children went to school, and usually took their dinner in the bank opposite the Jennings House.

"Sometimes they would come home and say they had seen Dukes. This always seemed to make a great impression on James, and he would be greatly excited and distressed. This often occurred. I talked to him about Dukes after I learned that Dukes had come back to Uniontown. I told him I thought it meant harm, and told him to avoid Dukes. I did this because I knew the sight of Dukes would aggravate him. I knew Dukes feared him, and was trying to aggravate him. I had also heard that Dukes was following Lizzie, and James heard of this. I had heard also that Dukes said James was the only one he feared. James heard these things talked of in the family, and they had a great effect upon him. After the acquittal of Dukes James read a great deal about the matter in the papers. We received a great many newspapers and letters from all parts of the country, all relating to the killing of my husband and the acquittal of Dukes. I observed James handling these papers and letters, and reading and re-reading them. He kept quite a lot of them in his trunk. This continued down until the time he killed Dukes. Some of these papers contained sermons, and many of the letters contained slips cut from papers. When James had been down street I could always tell when he had met Dukes. He would say nothing, but I could tell it from his agitation.

"Once he said—"

Mr. Patterson—I object to any declaration of the prisoner being offered in evidence. If proved by anyone else I do not object, but I must object to having his declaration in direct connection with the killing offered on his behalf.

Judge Stowe—I think the evidence competent, because insanity is the defense, and it goes to show the state of mind of the prisoner.

GREATLY EXCITED.

Mrs. Nutt then continued to reply to Major Brown's questions and said: "About a week before Dukes was killed James came home very much excited, and acted very strangely. I asked him what was the matter, and he replied 'nothing.' I then left the room, but in a short time he followed me and said: 'Mother, don't you think that villain had the impudence to look at me and laugh.' He was very much excited then. Sometimes when I noticed that he was agitated I would talk to him, and draw out of him that he had met Dukes. Upon the day Dukes was shot Joe was not at home, and James went to the postoffice. He had been in town most of the day with his uncles, Stephen Nutt and James Wells. He left home in the evening about time enough to get the mail. I saw nothing unusual about him that evening after his uncles had left, nor before. Before he went down town he brought home the cows, and I was out milking when he went away. I did not know of the shooting of Dukes until late in the evening."

The witness here identified the two letters written by Dukes to Captain Nutt, and the one written in reply by the Captain.

At this point court took a recess until one o'clock.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mrs. Nutt resumed the stand. Mr. Voorhees addressed the Court and said the two letters from Dukes to Nutt and one from Nutt to Dukes, which, by agreement of counsel, would now be offered in evidence. They would not be read until a later stage of the case, but it was agreed that counsel should comment upon them as the case progressed. Mrs. Nutt was then asked if she had any recollection of the newspaper articles published immediately after the trial, and if James had access to a Uniontown paper containing an account of the Dukes trial, a public meeting held thereafter in Uniontown, and the hanging of Dukes in effigy. In response to this and other questions she said James had access to such papers; that he kept them in his trunk in his own room and spent a great deal of time there. After the shooting of Captain Nutt and the trial and acquittal of Dukes James did not seem to take the same interest in the work about the place he had been accustomed to. She spoke to him about it and asked him to try to take more interest in his work. Once he replied to her, "Mother, I have no heart to do anything." She got him interested and started to do some work at various times, but he did not do it well and much of it she had to do herself. When he was not working at anything he only sat around and brooded over his trouble.

READING ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

Upon cross-examination Mr. Patterson asked Mrs. Nutt if James read the illustrated paper issued by the Uniontown *Standard* after the Dukes trial, and she replied he had. She saw him reading these papers frequently. She could not say whether or not he had read a copy of the *Genius of Liberty* containing the argument of Dukes' counsel. He was present at the trial of Dukes. Mrs. Nutt did not hear that Dukes was in town until sometime after he had been acquitted, and then heard that Dukes was following Lizzie around.

"That report came to your home like a great many others. A great many busy people carried news to you?" said Mr. Patterson.

"Yes, we heard a great many reports," said Mrs. Nutt.

"And a great many people volunteered to write you letters?"

"Yes, sir; we received a great many letters."

"You say you talked to James about Dukes and that he was very much agitated over this case?"

"Yes, very much."

"You talked to him about these reports of Dukes following Lizzie?"

"Yes."

"Why did you talk to a boy laboring under excitement, as you say he was about things that would greatly excite him?"

"I think the information was given us when he was present."

Upon further cross-examination Mrs. Nutt said she had noticed that James was not of a very strong mind when he was very young, about five years of age. He always carried a pistol when a boy. The first one he had he bought himself without the consent of his father and it was found in his possession. His father allowed him to keep it and he practiced with it. Before this time the witness had talked with her husband about James' weak mindedness. He had several pistols after that and was accustomed to practice a great deal. He generally went armed from the time he was ten years old up.

PERMITTED TO CARRY A PISTOL.

"That was permitted by you and Capt. Nutt, after you knew he was not of a strong mind?"

"Yes, sir. I often warned him not to do it—that he would hurt himself."

"And finally he did shoot himself with the pistol in the hand?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you remonstrate with him?"

"I did, because I was afraid he would hurt himself."

The witness further said she supposed he was armed the day he came home and said Dukes had laughed at him. He was very careless about carrying his revolver, sometimes having it in his pants pocket and sometimes in his coat pocket.

"You continued to send him to town after you found the sight of Dukes excited him?"

"Yes, I did when there was no one else about to send."

"Who gave James the revolver his father had on his person when he was killed?"

"I do not know. I told him he could have it after he asked me for it. I gave him permission to have it, but do not know when he took it. It was about the house."

"Was that a short time after the trial of Dukes. Within a week?"

"I suppose it was."

"You noticed this strange conduct on his part up until the 13th of June?"

"Yes, sir."

"You knew that Dukes' presence in town agitated him?"

"Yes."

"And that he went armed?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever ask him to desist from his habit of carrying weapons?"

"Yes, sir."

Upon re-direct examination Mrs. Nutt stated she had warned James to keep away from Dukes and to have nothing to say to or about him.

GRANDMA WELLS SWORN.

Mrs. Anna Wells, mother of Mrs. Nutt, a lady about 75 years of age, was the next witness sworn. She testified that during the past winter in Captain Nutt's family; was there when Captain Nutt was killed, and had been there ever since. She knew James well from his birth. He had been on many visits of six or eight weeks duration at Captain Nutt's house, and James had been at her house. James always appeared very sad to her. She knew he was very fond of his father and mother. After the killing of Captain Nutt Mrs. Nutt was not out of her room for some time and the witness thought she would never recover. She considered Jim to be a very good boy, he was very quiet and never played much with other children; was very peculiar and played by himself. He grew up he was very obedient to his mother. He was never fond of school, and was very nervous and excitable and very nervous by any cause. After the killing of Dukes she noticed he did not eat much, and she often heard him walking the floor of his room at night and moaning. He remained at home after returning from Rochester at the time of his father's death until he shot Dukes. He was very sad and moody at times. Once she sent him to town after some nails to mend the house with. When he returned he walked out the house for quite a while and then sat down on the floor and drew up his knees. In a minute he threw himself on the floor and rolled on the floor. She said: "Jimmy Nutt, what is the matter with you, are you sick?"

DUKES GRINNED AT HIM.

He said, "No, grandma, I am not sick, but when I saw Dukes, and the bugger grinned at me." She said: "Maybe you are mistaken; he might have been looking at some one else." "No, grandma," Jimmy said, "I looked all around, and there was nobody there," and then he closed his mouth and showed her what kind of a face Dukes had made. She then heard of James crying "Murder! Murder!" in his sleep one night so loud as to awaken all in the house. The witness heard that Dukes had followed Lizzie about the street, but could not say that anything had been said to Jimmy about it. She talked to Jimmy about going to town, and told him she was afraid Dukes would harm him, and asked him not to go to town for some time. She did this because she knew Jimmy was more than he could help. She did this because she had heard that Dukes had said he was afraid of "that crazy Jim Nutt." The witness knew Jim was in the habit of carrying a pistol. He always had one when he visited them. After the acquittal of Dukes she never saw Jimmy eat a whole meal at once. He would eat a little and get up and go away from the table. Sometimes he would go back again and eat more, but never quite a full meal. The afternoon of the shooting Jimmy asked his mother if he might bring up the cows. It was a little early but he was told he might bring them up. He then came into the house and changed his shoes and spoke to the witness he was going to town to get the mail. She heard of his shooting Dukes about eight o'clock, but never saw Jimmy after that until she saw him here to-day. After the Dukes' trial the family got a great many letters and papers and James spent a great deal of time reading them.

Upon cross-examination the witness said Joe and Walter Nutt, younger brothers of James, were away visiting relatives at the time of the shooting of Dukes. Walter had been away some time and Joe had been away only a few days.

James was down town with his uncles the morning of the day of the shooting. When Jim started for town in the evening of the same day she did not know whether or not he had a pistol on his person. During the day he had been working some about the place. She could not say how long he and his uncles were in town; they took dinner at home. During the afternoon he was in the garden some. The uncles remained there until about 5 o'clock in the evening. She did not know what Jim was doing all the time, but noticed nothing unusual about his conduct. She noticed Jimmy's sadness and despondency all along after the acquittal of Dukes but could not specify particular ties, nor could she recall the night the James exclaimed "Murder, murder." James was always very sad about his father's death. He was often alone for long time in his room.

"James was allowed to have all these papers as letters that excited him so much?"

"Yes."

"When James got his father's pistol did he say anything about what he wanted to do with?"

"No, s."

STEPHEN NUTT EXAMINED.

The next witness who took the stand was Stephen Nutt, a brother of the late Dukes victim. He is a farmer and resides in Jefferson township, Fayette county. On examination he stated he had been all acquainted with the prisoner from the time of his birth. Ordinarily he was a very quiet boy and we always considered him peculiar and lacking in judgment and sense. He was very easily disturbed under any exciting circumstance. The witness then testified to the prostration of Mrs. Nutt after the death of her husband and regarding the effect of his father's death said he was surprised at the calmness with which James met his mother after he returned from school. He never saw him act so calmly under exciting circumstances. After he left his mother he appeared to give way, shed tears copiously and seemed to be overcome by his emotions. He was at the residence of his brother until a day or two after his mother. The witness and his brother, the late Capt. Nutt, had several conversations long prior to this affair, on one of which occasions Capt. Nutt said, "Steve, I don't know what I am going to do with Jim, he don't seem to learn anything; I don't think I can make anything of him." He often talked with Jimmy and in his presence after the murder of his father. Whenever the name of Dukes was mentioned Jimmy would become very much agitated and would bite his lips with suppressed emotion. He was also very much affected when his father's name was mentioned and the tears would often come to his eyes. Jimmy seemed listless and could not attend to his business properly. The witness being an administrator of the estate of Capt. Nutt, was called to Uniontown the day of the shooting by a communication from Mr. Boyd, his attorney, relating to the disposition of the interest of Captain Nutt in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. He was accompanied by James Wells, another uncle of the prisoner. After the business was transacted they went to Captain Nutt's residence, where they remained all afternoon. About five o'clock they started to go away.

TARGET PRACTICE EXPLAINED.

While saddling his horse a pistol which he had in his pocket struck against the stall. He then took it out of his pocket and said to Jim, "What do you think of that?" Jim took it into his hand and said is it a good one? The witness said take care, to which Jim replied, "I guess I know more about pistols than you do." Jim then said I'll try it. The two then went out and put up a board and Jim fired at it. He did not make a very good shot. The pistol was of the English "bull dog" pattern. Mr. Wells then came out and the three of them shot at the mark, not doing very good shooting. Jim then said, "I'll show you a pistol that will shoot." He then brought out a large revolver, and the witness said, "Jim, that's your father's revolver," to which he replied, "Yes, it is." They fired two shots each with this revolver. The first shot fired by Jim struck the board near the centre and was used as a target for the rest of the shots. Jim put his second shot within three-quarters of an inch of his first. This was at a distance of about sixteen feet. The witness and Wells did very poor shooting, and then mounted their horses and rode away."

"Now, sir," said Major Brown, "as you started away did you make any such remark to Jim as "Don't fail?"

"I think not," replied the witness, "though I don't pretend to say I did not. Jim and I had been talking about some potatoes he was raising upon which the bugs were very bad, and if I made any such remark as that I meant to tell him not to fail to treat them as I had directed."

"Did you know or suppose that Jimmy meant to shoot Dukes that night?"

"No, sir; not the slightest idea in the world. In fact I did not think that Jim would do such a thing under any circumstances."

"Did you advise, solicit or encourage Jim to kill Dukes?"

"No, sir; on the contrary I warned him to keep away from Dukes, and to avoid him."

Upon cross-examination the witness repeated the conversation with the late Captain Nutt with reference to Jim's mental condition and added that when aroused Jim was somewhat vindictive, though usually very quiet. He was generally an industrious boy and worked a great deal about the place.

"Do you know whether or not as James grew older his father trusted him more and more?"

"I don't know that he did. I know that he trusted to Jim to do any work about the place laid out for him, but any matters requiring judgment were generally intrusted to Joe, the younger brother."

Mr. Nutt continued that James went to town with himself and Mr. Wells the afternoon of the shooting and returned with them, but he did not know what Jim was doing while they were engaged with Mr. Boyd.

"That pistol practice was a pure matter of accident, occasioned by your striking your hand against your pistol?" asked Mr. Patterson.

"Yes, sir; entirely."

"Was James' mania for firearms noticeable at an early age?"

"Yes, sir; at as early an age as five or six years. His father and I frequently remarked that he would kill himself some day, he was so fond of firearms and so reckless in the use of them."

"Who suggested this pistol practice?"

"When Jim saw my pistol he asked to be allowed to try it and I allowed him to do so; then we all shot."

"Was Captain Nutt in the habit of carrying a revolver?"

CAPT. NUTT CARRYS A PISTOL FROM BOYHOOD.

"Yes, sir, ever since he was a boy."

"Are you in the habit of doing so?"

"Not generally."

The witness then repeated the explanation of the expression "Don't fail," and was asked:

"Don't you think if you had referred to the grass or potato bugs you would have said 'don't fail about the grass?'"

"I think I did put the grass in if I said it at all, and the little boy did not put that in what he said."

"Then you say to the jury you referred to the grass or potato bugs when you said 'don't fail.'"

"I tell it for the truth, not to the jury, but to the world."

"You say you had no knowledge of James' intention to kill Dukes that day?"

"Not the slightest."

"When did you hear of the shooting of Dukes?"

"The next morning—a neighbor came over and told me."

"Did James ever say anything to you about getting satisfaction out of Dukes?"

"No sir. He seemed to shudder at the mention of Dukes' name. I never heard him mention the name."

"Did you not say you had talked to him about Dukes?"

"O yes, several times I talked to him about Dukes, but I always introduced the subject. I never heard Jim mention his name of his own motion. I advised Jim not to go to town any more than he could help and to avoid encountering Dukes."

"Did you try to get James to go back to school or go down to your house to let him escape this exciting influence?"

"No, sir. He was the only dependence of his mother and I thought he ought to stay at home. I supposed he would soon become quiet again."

"That is all," said Mr. Patterson.

Major Brown—"Mr. Nutt, you did not advise your brother's family to move away from town and give Dukes full swing."

"No, sir, I did not," replied the witness, and he was then excused.

UNCLE JAMES WELLS' STORY.

James Wells, brother of Mrs. Nutt and uncle to the prisoner was the next witness. He said he had been well acquainted with Jimmy Nutt from his birth. While Captain Nutt was in the army the family lived with Mrs. Wells, the witness' mother, on the same farm with the witness where, he had an opportunity to see Jimmy frequently. He was a very quiet, grave boy, and was not regarded as bright. He saw him the day of Captain Nutt's funeral but Jimmy did not seem greatly excited, or unusually so. At many times after that when the name of his father or Dukes was mentioned the witness saw the prisoner almost overcome with emotion. His lips would be tightly compressed and his whole body would tremble. The conversation was always started by others, and the witness never heard Jimmy mention the name of his father or Dukes after the murder of Capt. Nutt. The witness said he was one of the administrators of the estate of Captain Nutt, and visited Uniontown in company with Stephen Nutt the day of the shooting. He told the same story of going to the office of Mr. Boyd and the return to Mr. Nutt's house as that told by Stephen Nutt.

At this point Judge Stowe said the hour of adjournment had arrived, and court was adjourned until half past nine o'clock to-day.

This report closes with the testimony complete, up to the hour of publication, Thursday morning. The completion of the trial, together with the verdict, speeches of counsel and charge of the Court, will be given in THE POST of next week.

Consumption of the Lungs—A Case of Rapid Development Accompanied by Severe Hemorrhage.

The following testimonial to the prompt action of Compound Oxygen in a case of rapidly developing Consumption of the lungs, is given by the writer in order, as he says, that by means of its publication, "some afflicted one may be induced to try your very simple and beneficial remedy."

"FOUNTAIN CITY, INDIANA, April 17, 1882.

"DRS. STARKEY & PALEN. *Dear Sirs*:—My lungs have been affected for years, it being hereditary with me, my mother having died of Consumption. One year ago the last winter I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs and finally resulted in a severe hemorrhage. I had a hard, hacking cough all spring; in fact, all through the summer, at times. Last fall, as the cold weather came on, my cough increased and *I was having night sweats every night and had one or two severe hemorrhages*. I was very much reduced in flesh. The color had left my lips and I was expectorating thick, yellow matter, often mixed with blood. Had to lie propped on pillows at night. *I had about made up my mind that a few more months would end my earthly career*, and my friends have told me since I began to improve that some of them had only given me until next May to live; but if I die before that time now I will have to go in some other way than Consumption. *I have not had a single night sweat since I first began your Treatment. My cough has almost disappeared and I am rapidly improving.*

"Very gratefully yours, J. LINDON PARKER."

Our *Treatise on Compound Oxygen*," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be *sent free*. Address, DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Phila.

A TALK WITH MR. HOPKINS.

He Thinks There Will be No Revision of the Tariff.

Labor Bills and Alien Land Grabbers—The New Senator From Ohio.

Congressman James H. Hopkins arrived in the city yesterday morning, looking none the worse from the wear and tear incidental to legislative labor. He was found yesterday afternoon at his cosy quarters over the Penn Bank, and when THE POST representative made an inquisitorial onslaught, cheerfully agreed to surrender meekly and sit on the interviewer's bench for half an hour.

"What do you think will be the general policy in the House relative to the tariff question?" asked THE POST.

"Well, I have talked with a good many Democratic members, so-called Protectionists and so-called Revenue Reformers, and find the general prevailing sentiment to be that the Democrats ought not to attempt any radical change at the present session. To do so would be to disturb business interests, already in a very precarious condition, without the possibility of accomplishing anything. Even if the Democratic House was unanimous on the subject and desired to make a change the Republican Senate would prevent any bill they might pass becoming a law."

"Is the Democratic House at all unanimous on the Tariff question?"

"By no means. Quite a number of Southern members are in favor of reduction in the Tariff, but they are more anxious to get rid of the internal revenue system and will vote for abrogating what they consider the greatest evil first."

"Do you think there will be a revision of any sort?"

"I doubt very much whether the Committee on Ways and Means, constituted, as it was, on a basis of revenue reform, will bring in any such bill as Mr. Watterson and Mr. Hutchins, of the Washington *Post*, seem to anticipate. In a conversation with Mr. Morrison a day or two ago he said I would probably be surprised at the moderate character of his bill. He said he thought that it would be a bill that even I could vote for. No, sir. I don't think there will be any radical revision of the Tariff. There may be a correction of some incongruities and inequalities, but nothing like the free traders predict."

"What do you think of the efforts of the Washington *Post* and the correspondent of the Boston *Post* who, you know, is Mr. Carlisle's private secretary, to read yourself and Mr. Randall out of the Democratic party."

"I have read some of the articles you refer to and they are simply amusing. I think before we get through the gentlemen will find themselves in the position of the three tailors of Tooley street who said: 'We, the People [of England.' Do I think the Democratic party favors a reformation of the Tariff? The Democratic party of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey and other States adopted a platform in regard to Tariff on which I stand unreservedly. According to the gentleman you refer to there is no Democratic party in either of the States named, and yet upon that platform all of these States sent large delegations to Congress which made the House Democratic, otherwise Mr. Carlisle would not have been Speaker. By the same gentlemen's logic Mr. Carlisle owes his position to Republican votes. Ohio elected 13 Democratic members, and all but one concur with my views. Now the query is does that one represent the party, or the other twelve. Again they have selected an avowed Protectionist to represent them in the United States Senate. While I very much regret the selection of Mr. Payne, it shows the sentiment of the Ohio Democracy."

"And why is Mr. Payne distasteful to you?"

"Because, though he is a very estimable gentleman, he represents monopolies, and a potent factor in his election is, or was, the most odious of all monopolies. His nomination was much regretted at Washington, even by those not friendly to Mr. Pendleton."

"What of the House Labor Committee, of which you are Chairman?"

"My position was a voluntary action on the part of Mr. Carlisle. In his magnanimity he appointed me to so important a place, notwithstanding I opposed his election. He said to me that he did it because he did not want personal feelings to influence his appointments, and he recognized that I represented the largest labor and manufacturing district in the United States."

"What will be some of the work of the committee?"

"Well, I have already introduced a bill to create a Department of Labor Statistics, and have received a number of letters from all parts of the country commending the move. I am confident the bill will pass. The committee is so constituted that I feel sure we will pass it. The committee is so constructed that I feel sure in having cordial co-operation in any measure we can constitutionally enact bettering the condition of the laboring classes. Heretofore Congress has given most of its time to legislating for the benefit of corporations. I think it is about time that the masses of the people have some consideration shown to them. If it is not done, it won't be for the want of earnest effort on my part."

"What about your Land bill?"

"That bill, as you know, is to limit the amount of land held by aliens. It will be supplemented by another bill to require corporations that have received land grants to sell them, and not hold on for speculative purposes. I have had letters from all classes of people in every section commending that bill. When the facts are brought out as to the quantity of lands held by agents in this country the people will be surprised and alarmed. Several of the English nobility have secured 100,000 acres apiece, and several English and Scotch syndicates have bought four of five millions of acres. Over twenty millions of acres are held by about twenty-five alien individuals and syndicates. These facts are brought out as far as I have gone, and the list will doubtless greatly increase in magnitude before I get through the investigation. I shall prepare still another bill to prohibit foreigners from coming over here to kill our buffalo, deer and other game without limit, as they have been doing every hunting season for years past—coming over in swarms. I think the lands of the Government belong to the people of that Government; also its game.

"What do I think of the foreign labor question? Well, I hear petitions are to be sent in asking for restrictions on foreign labor importation. Mr. Schleicher showed me a bill he has prepared on the subject. Mr. Farrell, of New Jersey, has a bill he will present, and Mr. Foran, of Cleveland, another. The matter will be referred to our committee, and we shall try to handle it with justice."

"One thing more Mr. Hopkins—"

"Don't, young man, don't; you have pumped me dry. Come in and see me again, but for this time only let us take a breathing spell," and THE POST drew off its syphons and permitted the Congressman to indulge in some recuperation.

OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Judge Payne Formally Declared Elected.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COLUMBUS, O., January 16.—At noon to-day, the House and Senate met in joint session in the hall of the House. The journals of the two branches pertaining to their separate action in the election of United States Senator yesterday were read, and the President of the Senate formally declared Mr. Payne, having received a majority of the votes of each branch, elected.

A sensation was created this afternoon by the presentation by Mr. Lowe, Republican, of Columbiana, of a resolution to investigate the methods by which Mr. Payne was chosen Senator. A heated debate ensued, in which recrimination followed recrimination, and Democrats proposed to amend by investigating the political record of ex-Governor Foster. The resolution was finally voted down. Mr. Foster left to-night for Fostoria.

This morning Republican members of the Legislature waited on him at the Neil House, and through Representative Thorpe and Senator Evans, expressed high regard for him as a man and officer. Mr. Foster responded in words that generally express extreme cordiality, but they seemed burdened with reproof that good will might have been expressed by nominating him for Senator instead of voting blank.

The $30,000 Promptly Paid.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Dec. 8, 1883. Cashier Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.: Collect enclosed prize ticket of Henry College Lottery, drawn November 29, 1883, No. 78,330, drawing $30,000. H. WADSWORTH, Treasurer Wells, Fargo & Co.

OFFICE HENRY COLLEGE LOTTERY CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 17, 1883. Received of J. J. Douglas, of the Henry College Lottery Company, Thirty Thousand Dollars cash, in full payment for prize ticket No. 78,330, bought by E. M. Railton, Master of Transportation, and George Crocker, Vice President, Central Pacific Railroad, San Francisco, Cal., drawn November 29, 1883. BANK OF KENTUCKY.—*From Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE Commissioners of Beaver county have made the following appointments for the ensuing year: Counsellor to Commissioners, John J. Wickham; physician for the jail, Dr. J. H. Wilson; court house janitor, Alexander Clark.

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TRADE
MARK
THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
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(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
de24-MWF

The necessity for prompt and efficient household remedies is daily growing more imperative, and of these Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief in merit and the most popular. Irregularity of the stomach and bowels, malarial fevers, liver complaint, debility, rheumatism and minor ailments, are thoroughly conquered by this incomparable family restorative and medicinal safeguard, and it justly regarded as the purest and most comprehensive remedy of its class. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

COSTIVENESS

affects seriously all the digestive and assimilative organs, including the **Kidneys.** When these organs are so affected, they fail to extract from the blood the uric acid, which, carried through the circulation, causes **Rheumatism** and **Neuralgia.**

The functions of the Liver are also affected by costiveness, causing

Bilious Disorders.

Among the warning symptoms of Biliousness are Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, Weakness, Fever, Dimness of Vision, Yellowness of Skin, Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulders, Foul Mouth, Furred Tongue, Irregularity in the action of the Bowels, Vomiting, etc.

The Stomach suffers when the bowels are constipated, and Indigestion or

Dyspepsia,

follows. Fetid Breath, Gastric Pains, Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Waterbrash, Nervousness, and Depression, are all evidences of the presence of this distressing malady. **A Sure Relief** for irregularities of the Stomach and all consequent diseases, will be found in the use of

AYER'S PILLS.

They stimulate the stomach, free the bowels, healthfully invigorate the torpid liver and kidneys, and by their cleansing, healing and tonic properties, strengthen and purify the whole system, and restore it to a salutary and normal condition.

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T-T&W—nR

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S MEDIA Academy, Media, Pa., for young men and boys, has just added twenty new rooms. Students admitted and classified at any time. All pupils board with the Principal. Fifteen instructors. Special attention to both advanced and backward pupils. School opens after the Holidays, January 3. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, etc. Address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M. (Harvard College Graduate), Media, Pa. Open all summer. de22-1m&W

A ROTTEN DEPARTMENT.

Springer's Investigation Promises a Rich Harvest of Corruption.

Officials of the Law Bureau League Together to Defraud the Government.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, consisting of Messrs. Springer, of Illinois, chairman; Van Alstyne, of New York; Hemphill, of South Carolina; Fyan, of Missouri; Stewart, of Vermont; Bowen, of Virginia, and Stephenson, of Wisconsin, held their first meeting on Saturday, and began a thorough investigation into the department. The committee made the mistake of sitting with closed doors. The proposition to do so was made by Stewart, Republican, and agreed to by the Democrats. Mr. Springer thinks the inquiry ought to be open to the press, but says he is unable to procure a committee-room where the representatives can be accommodated. From the chairman, however, your correspondent tonight obtained a brief statement of what was done, although he was unable to remember many important and interesting facts and particulars, as the committee spent three hours in taking testimony.

RASCALLY DEVELOPMENTS.

Brewster Cameron, the late General Agent of the Department, was before the committee and was partially examined on his recent report to the Attorney General, and on the executive document containing the account of certain expenses in the Star route trials. Although the examination of Mr. Cameron was but fairly begun, enough was disclosed to show that the department is honey-combed with corruption, and its records of embezzlements, defalcations, peculations, espionage, cruelty and malfeasance in office, official wrongdoings of United States Marshals, Clerks of Courts, United States Commissioners and other officers were detailed in almost every State in the Union, from the case of a negro prisoner who was most cruelly scourged by Government officers, to that of A. B. Norton, the defaulting Marshal of Texas, who was lately dismissed from office. The existence of a system of infamous and odious espionage on the part of Marshals, Deputy Marshals and United States Commissioners was discovered, under which no citizen is safe in the enjoyment of his liberty or his property. It was found that these officers are in the habit of employing informers not known to the law, and often the most disreputable characters, to trump up false and frivolous charges against persons in order to make fees. When such a charge is made against a citizen, as a rule, he will make haste to report and answer it, but in all such cases charges are made by the officers for making the arrest, including railroad fare, a guard, meals, &c. Mr. Springer says that the whole judiciary system is loose and irresponsible.

A CASE NEAR HOME.

Among the matters upon which Mr. Cameron was examined was the case of the late United States Marshal for Western Pennsylvania, which was brought to the attention of the department last March by Congressman Bayne. This Marshal's books were balanced, and the accounting officers had reported to the Department of Justice that his accounts were straight. A Mr. Brown, who accompanied Mr. Bayne to the Attorney General's office, however, insisted that the Marshal was behind in his returns and wanted to be employed to work the case up. The department refused his proposition, but offered him a place as assistant to a special examiner who was to be sent out to work up the case. Brown in turn declined this offer, and a special examiner named Bollin was sent alone to examine the records. He made an exhaustive examination, completed his work and made his return a short time ago. He began with the term of the Marshal, and examined the bankruptcy records, the papers that went into the Marshal's hands, the account of fees collected in bankruptcy cases and in civil suits, and found that there was a balance of $153,757 65 to be accounted for. The Marshal claimed a credit on this amount of $50,000, but the books failed to show it. The bond of the Marshal was $20,000, while his private fortune will not exceed $60,000, so that in any case the Government is bound to be the loser. The Marshal in question was said to be in poor health, and his friends were alarmed at his condition. Bollin, the special examiner who made the investigation, will be before the committee this week and make a full statement.

MR. SPRINGER'S REMEDY.

Mr. Springer says that he proposes to appoint a sub-committee to draft a bill to put all the officers holding under the department on salaries instead of fees. Such a law will save the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. It is proposed that the Marshals, Clerks of Courts and District Attorneys shall keep records, which must all correspond, upon which all the moneys received shall be entered, and that the money taken in shall be deposited in the Government depositories as fast as received, just as the internal revenue is covered into the Treasury; that at the end of every quarter their accounts shall be certified and shown to be correct and affidavit made of the same before these officers are paid, and that they shall be paid their salary out of the Treasury in the same manner as members of Congress are paid.

STAR ROUTE CROOKEDNESS.

In the examination of the accounts of the expenses of the Star route trials it was found that detectives were employed to watch the defendants and the jurors, and then detectives were employed to watch the detectives. Some of these detectives devoted their time to drinking whisky, and the Government paid for it as their accounts show. One charge of a detective is forty-five cents for treating Mahone and two Congressmen. All of these detectives charge their wash-bills to the Government, and some of these were as low as ten cents.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

The whole thing is a ridiculous farce, and it is a disgrace to the department that any such accounts were allowed to be filed, much less paid. The investigation thus far having developed everything in the way of rascality from the sublime to the ridiculous with much more to come, the doors of the investigating committee ought to be opened so that the whole story of corruption can be sent to the people as it is disclosed.

LIST OF DEPOSITORS.

LIST OF DEPOSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK of Pittsburgh, who have not made a deposit within two years, and whose dividends amount to at least five dollars, which have not been entered on their books. This statement is published annually in accordance with the Charter:

128	Ann E. Biddle, trustee	$ 452 26
181	John F. Bennett, trustee	25 81
182	John F. Bennett, trustee	25 81
428	Charles A. Sankey	387 35
477	Mary A. Sankey	2,769 14
783	Wm. F. Elchbaum, trustee	14 77
785	Caroline McClure	10,794 33
799	Noah Kearnes	18 94
804	Wm. S. Lavely, trustee	23 49
805	Wm. S. Lavely, trustee	23 49
1034	Christina McGilvray	712 10
1076	Mary Moore	1,888 18
1367	Sarah M. Bankert	234 57
1438	Elizabeth Barth	73 58
1895	Joseph Watson	750 90
2073	Alvina Mierseb	30 66
2273	Harvey Woodsworth, trustee	58 73
2567	Jane McGibbeny	630 79
3116	Joseph K. Pendleton, trustee	1229 97
3185	Ellen F. Mowry, trustee	246 10
3217	James Gormley	70 57
3286	Ed. J. Roberts	9 76
3485	Martin Hohlwig	12 92
3545	Mary Womersly	172 26
3717	Juliana Hiserick	18 95
3898	Wm. Bailey	950 23
3928	Walter P. Hansell	600 18
4251	Elma S. Hogan, trustee	193 93
4350	David Park	1,963 42
4422	Elma S. Hogan, trustee	191 94
4423	Elma S. Hogan, trustee	191 94
4424	Elma S. Hogan, trustee	191 94
4502	Margaret Gormley	742 91
4585	Joseph F. Barnes	215 32
5280	Jane McClain	123 21
5400	Herman Borgerding	1,164 27
6090	Joseph Horne, trustee	674 46
6288	Wm. McKee	758 74
6300	Philamena Hager	1,845 03
6458	John Jordan	192 16
6500	Elizabeth Beynon	198 44
6503	Mary A. Ihmsen	11 17
6718	Mary Reynolds	127 66
6808	Alma S. Clancy	21 77
6940	Margaretta D. Clancy	21 77
7281	John F. Neel	834 32
7283	Thos. Palmer	667 76
7298	Annie Leech	9 25
7409	Matthew Maclean, Jr.	57 94
7588	Lisette Weise, trustee	94 60
7743	Margaret D. Cleland	404 99
7858	Martha Wiley	2,205 52
7893	Jane Ford	30 67
7972	Philipina Seiler	13 31
8120	Mary Jones	189 86
8258	Elizabeth A. Allen, trustee	329 37
8382	Margaretha Hallstein	2,895 07
8418	Jacob Porter	15 38
8481	Sarah E. Boyd	11 66
8806	Mary A. Porter	16 89
8817	Henry Williams	3,983 58
8756	Washington Jarvis	58 89
8888	Harvey Wadsworth	120 75
8890	Harvey Wadsworth, trustee	30 07
9132	Sarah A. Bishop	2,646 25
9199	Maggie Fulton	323 88
9278	Margaret J. Stevenson	2,355 98
9423	Samuel M. Fulton	282 62
10242	Mary McKinley	1,405 96
10274	Elizabeth Boyd	31 73
10848	James B. Gregory	539 69
10945	Margaretha Steinmark	76 16
10988	Elizabeth A. Griffith	10 44
11021	Hannah M. Harper	940 66
11315	Susanna Mason	168 56
11959	Thomas H. Kerr	163 71
11996	Herman Eichbaum	1,132 09
11173	Mary A. Lockhart	1,353 11
12478	Joseph Richards, trustee	140 18
12510	Rachel Deemer	202 93
12585	Patrick McLaughlin	9 56
12788	John Reiff	155 96
12805	Martha Wallace	758 65
12972	Jane Clark	284 39
13108	Jane Logan	321 27
13713	Phoebe Maclean	2,727 18
13715	Joseph Hodgson	193 01
14027	Eliza J. Scott	293 28
14150	Mary Stengl	1,484 80
14242	Mary J. McCutcheon	86 72
14858	Agnes Richy	616 87
14960	Eliza M. Jones	20 85
15143	Jeannie J. Morris	43 14
15194	Wm. Lysle	259 18
15439	Alexander McKim	297 18
15529	A. W. Gittens	76 06
15625	Wm. W. Copo	76 06
15871	Joseph Milholland	163 70
15922	Martin Richards, trustee	24 13
15939	Julia A. Taylor	13 03
15973	Wm. D. West	11 68
16027	Mary Boyle	114 43
16181	John Samuel	63 84
16231	Jesse Wells	1,091 24
16289	Ann O'Donnell	712 84
16299	Mary A. Kehoe	195 16
16485	Caroline Schutte	506 39
16900	Susan Campbell	132 04
16939	David Hardy	28 74
17028	Geo. R. Scull, trustee	12 97
17056	Lizzie Hamilton	9 81
17087	Mary J. Bruce	512 16
17348	Joseph Kirkland	1,801 36
17535	Elizabeth Smith	1,892 18
17576	Sarah Boden	1,144 73
17595	Ellen Camp	21 99
17602	Jenkin Jones, trustee	328 12
17603	Samuel Harper	31 30
18022	Emma G. Rodgers	154 85
18218	John J. Young, trustee	58 98
18343	Rebecca H. Parks	2,152 92
18349	James Quirk	643 23
18367	Wm. Gallaher	62 23
18414	Jacob F. Slagle, trustee	94 62
18475	Jacob F. Slagle, trustee	496 16
18719	Kate Patterson	247 70
19000	Sophia Whysall	279 11
19038	Job Whysall, Jr.	1,245 98
19229	Patrick Thompson	1,060 91
19325	Patience M. Potter	212 97
19501	Henry Sefton	368 26
19779	James Torley	42 52
19861	Nellie Williams	21 67
20020	Daniel F. Cooper, trustee	43 21
20448	Harry R. Bigham	252 03
20502	Maggie M. Atwell	38 97
20556	Wm. Loebbe	124 80
20686	Katharine Weber	12 59
20809	Mary Miller	35 72
21092	Sarah A. Jarvis	74 49
21548	Job E. Evans	135 70
22044	Edward Hayes	49 63
22205	Wm. H. Cargo	907 10
22225	John T. Prothero	349 21
22229	Henrietta B. Friesel	12 26
22259	William D. West	1,287 46
22280	Louis Smith	119 37
22291	Charles A. Wood, trustee	302 13
22292	Annie M. Le Goullon	781 53
22296	Lizzie Lemmon	10 03
22688	John T. Scott	10 61
22698	John C. Geary	91 18
22781	Eliza Riley	1,456 31
22886	Henry Potter	928 96
22904	John S. Dimit	918 10
22949	Ann Gallagher	53 10
22988	David C. Perkins	428 27
23006	Robert C. Catherwood	3,823 12
23144	Mary E. Eaton	176 90
23221	Maria J. Craig	335 00
1 72	Richard Hennessy	470 38
23443	Catherine Young	254 68
23516	Mary A. Roberts	94 78
23548	George W. McCandless	202 66
23563	Julia L. Gamble	159 97
23635	John A. Warden, trustee	157 86
23637	John A. Warden, trustee	157 86
23638	John A. Warden, trustee	547 17
23798	Wm. Bakewell	32 18
24172	Anna M. Snyder	870 18
24343	Nancy A. Little	2,510 08
24358	Lydia Myers	83 73
24806	Mary Markey	1,127 01
24884	Wm. F. Eaton	781 46
24976	Amos Pickard	96 03
25044	Orlo M. Gourley	200 63
25124	Cordelia Cromer	861 36
25147	Frank McGowar	219 68
25197	Mary J. Hart	19 01
25368	Amelia W. Johnson	
25374	Harriet M. L. Dithridge, trustee	37 67
25555	Thomas Williams	27 29
25677	Caroline Riley	110 04
25985	Annetta G. Cochran	1,105 32
26040	Marta Bannon	15 83
26179	Jeannette Gow	391 03
26213	Albert Vogel	71 62
26426	Wm. Tanner	30 44
26682	Margantha Rauch	412 72
26724	C. A. Bravo, trustee	82 64
26933	James K. Buchanan	854 39
27040	Elizabeth Hopkins	110 40
27048	Nora Dohany	789 40
27075	Jane Evans	363 97
27100	Justine Cooper	67 12
27253	Wm. Smeaton	627 27
27297	Mary J. Craighton	1,369 02
27400	Emily E. Wood, trustee	74 71
27411	Edward F. Fuhr	137 01
27416	Joseph Campbell	95 00
27423	Edward L. Kuhns	62 49
27731	Sarah E. Strout	812 08
27771	Thomas Davies	715 70
27861	Lizzie A. Zimmerman, trustee	12 91
27866	Bernard Walper	459 42
27867	Baptiste Buchene	20 46
27878	George Blazer, trustee	15 74
27970	Eliza W. Brooks	69 13
28096	Wm. H. Dawson, trustee	1,464 47
28422	Mary A. Shaler	1,722 98
28235	Martha P. B. Cluney	68 13
28316	Susanna B. Hickman	81 60
28353	Margaret F. Marshall	70 32
28347	Annie Mohler	55 88
28555	Sally O'Donnell	497 37
28800	Elizabeth Leonard	532 72
28837	Amelia S. Lord	62 96
29025	Henry Wilson	22 06
29101	Morris Pigman	1,604 82
29103	Jane S. Woodburn	210 05
29234	Isabel Porter	59 90
29362	Samuel Pierce	18 42
29383	James Brahaney	631 79
29508	Bertha Floersheim	72 11
29509	Bella Floersheim	188 53
29510	Berthold Floersheim	188 53
29598	Karl Kohler	26 10
29643	G. L. B. Fetterman, trustee	45 77
29853	Louis G. Helerick	5,370 91
29903	Wm. Maut	3004 54
29946	Minnie Paul	15 48
30007	David H. Potter	1,025 82
30232	James S. Lare, trustee	49 67
30233	James S. Lare, trustee	49 67
30308	Mary E. Preston	174 06
30311	Anna E. Knecht	28 68
30366	Thomas B. Kane	662 04
30632	Henry Varner	17 86
30716	Julia Murphy	45 48
30797	Albert F. Sickman	27 69
30822	Lewis D. Mitchell, trustee	548 47
31089	Francis G. Goff	20 02

LIST OF DEPOSITORS.

31099	Patrick Fearon	180 49
31110	Laura A. Barker	136 12
31166	Wm. H. Gilmore	50 22
31260	Robert Bell, trustee	175 52
31429	Ada L. Willard, trustee	12 10
31454	Elizabeth S. Griscom, trustee	21 21
31461	Abel A. Kerfoot	10 53
31483	Altha Rickords	2,275 50
31494	Lewis Selple, trustee	44 79
31493	Lewis Selple, trustee	41 37
31664	David W. Evans	17 58
31739	Grace McM. Jeffries	89 20
31968	John Dwyer	884 58
32145	Eliza Cunningham	88 14
32180	Sarah Gilfillan	23 99
32190	Flora B. Gilfillan	20 35
32383	Joseph Eichbaum	252 65
32424	Mary Scott	176 97
32472	Martha E. Johnson	123 22
32714	Orlando Bell	354 28
32763	Anna Walters	2,852 27
32807	Edward De B. Duncan	1,157 01
32808	William C. Duncan, Jr.	1,157 01
32809	Jane Duncan	1,157 01
32910	Carrie Duncan	1,156 97
33055	Asa S. Shepherd, trustee	57 24
33274	Elizabeth L. Leech	325 21
33365	Mary Green	76 94
34012	Henry S. Shull, trustee	108 64
34015	Henry S. Shull, trustee	76 94
34064	Elizabeth Phillips	137 45
34149	Claus Holting, trustee	87 41
34150	Hannah D. Rayburn	50 77
34311	Hannah D. Rayburn	46 67
34367	Josephine H. Read	31 25
34676	P. C. Shannon, trustee	33 90
34718	James W. Huston	46 19
34738	Frederick Murray, trustee	126 18
34762	Rebecca Hamilton	1,473 13
34884	William Lompoth	64 59
34939	Maggie W. Siebert, trustee	63 52
35330	Philip Young	204 39
35464	Wm. Horsley	91 93
35664	Elizabeth Hughes	480 22
35721	Marc A. Wieldine	86 10
35724	Bridget Vaughen	332 38
35773	Margaret Merriman	76 71
35914	Matilda P. Long	133 04
35928	Lucy Quinn	319 57
36042	Wm. Mayer	64 67
36090	Margaret A. Holmes	42 66
36043	James S. Fower	111 67
36100	Carolina Woodson, trustee	87 82
36101	Frances K. Brown	1,743 35
36181	Josiah Hollingshead	65 88
36294	Anna Gibson	120 36
36295	Thomas C. Murray	150 30
36576	Robert B. Hunter	278 36
36628	Margaret J. Barnes	743 59
36693	Hannah M. Evans	128 78
37105	Roxanna Mould	1,992 21
37268	Annie Stewart	51 10
37269	Mary J. Skinner	124 90
3 166	Eliza Martin	46 60
37184	Lizzie Sims	36 87
37281	Wm. A. Shrum, trustee	63 49
37283	Mary R. Reed	1,066 42
37414	Maggie J. Frederick, trustee	42 01
37415	Wm. A. Williams	384 38
37707	John Lamb	274 09
37782	Sarah E. Burkett	120 80
37822	James S. McNary	185 37
38028	James M. Dickson	53 20
38041	Benjamin C. Sarver	799 74
38048	Fred. Yankel	58 76
38049	Mary Yankel	2,749 86
38916	Martin H. Hager, trustee	39 28
39000	Mary Kusewizke	37 69
39092	Jane Hershberger	892 88
39151	Ellen McLaughlin	78 54
39613	Alice B. Schoenmaker, trustee	190 55
39933	Josephine Loefld	223 09
39953	James H. Mason	149 25
40007	Lewis Gallagher	104 32
40325	Fred Fisher, trustee	175 17
40407	James Emery	562 93
40447	Emily E. Wood, trustee	55 26
40475	Mary McMillan	82 56
40498	Mary Zimmerman	879 54
40502	Wm. Getting, trustee	82 57
40650	Joseph S. McCormick	408 94
40681	Henry M. Wick	62 39
40748	Archibald McBride	177 50
40830	Harry L. Fuller	45 82
40831	Robert J. Fuller, trustee	50 87
40941	Mary Gumbert, trustee	34 29
41024	Kate Sawyer	114 84
41098	Charistina Neatzer	109 41
41100	Timothy Kennedy	647 07
41101	Sarah A. Tyton, trustee	97 64
41126	Rachel Telford	150 24
41127	Rachel Telford	1,579 92
41208	Bridget Metreath	1,035 73
41384	George Hay	646 51
41567	Mary Mcswigren	123 01
41572	Anna L. Brown	163 89
41608	Wm. S. Jackson	326 42
41617	Harriet Hogan, trustee	183 52
41747	Ella M. Donaldson	70 52
42178	Maria T. Sandes	1,126 14
42179	Mary N. Jones, trustee	70 57
42261	Wm. Kelley	171 44
42263	Mary Kearny	398 92
42264	James S. McKeever	73 30
42740	Andrew Baird	768 94
42744	Wm. Gallagher	78 92
42828	James H. Wilson, trustee	23 26
42907	Catherine Mccalley	128 83
43004	Joseph K. Fleming	6,482 32
43108	Hannah S. C. Murray	80 92
43126	Andrew M. Fetzer, trustee	160 70
43417	John F. Kelly, trustee	144 61
43429	Fanny Hamble	410 34
43501	W. Friend, trustee	74 55
43502	J. Friend, trustee	74 55
4 601	Ann Flanagan	82 78
43591	Fred Holdship	74 46
43593	Emma Wertheimer	48 89
43594	Louis Wertheimer	117 52
43927	Walter B. Scaife	142 03
43975	Thomas A. Calm, trustee	162 68
44097	Wm. D West	1,177 44
44168	Elizabeth Hagerman	293 84
44222	Juliet G. English	5,640 17
44276	Margaret Haddock	163 14
44277	Margaret Haddock	134 28
44328	Louis E. Scaife	163 72
44382	Cicero Hasbrouck, trustee	295 22
44351	Maggie J. McGregor	70 81
44347	George D. Herwig	57 55
44771	Maria Jeger	360 20
44788	Thomas Henderson	281 44
44808	Leopold Furmangler, trustee	127 32
44812	Angenette McDonell	153 86
44818	Nancy Oakley	241 20
44817	Ann Barnes	331 20
44843	Samuel F. Large, trustee	80 96
44872	Mary Davis	28 04
44886	Wm. H. Cassidy	118 03
44903	Emma Green	56 37
44907	Wm. T. Prothero	1,443 06
44983	Eliza J. Conklin	70 47
45060	Wm. A. Ebeburn	21 21
45082	Catharine T. Carothers	42 00
45291	Rebecca S. Morris	1,236 54
45303	Martha E. Ekin	246 87
45304	Charles Bell	68 02
45497	John W. Rohrer	3,378 46
45614	Robert R. Kendall	40 18
45666	Bridget Marshall	619 02
45762	Margaret Brady	280 42
45799	Maggie Marks	29 98
45800	Margaret Henry	611 57
45950	Mary Mcdonald	684 01
45996	Wilson S. Hathaway	331 20
46121	Janet Ritchie	465 49
46165	Elizabeth C. Ango	267 21
46230	Sarah L. Scott	169 75
46347	Ann E. Donaldson	2,462 93
46348	Wm. D. Wilson, trustee	24 61
46375	Mary K. Coffer	8,220 80
46394	Lydia M. Robbins	128 43
46412	Nora E. Curry	27 26
46446	Wm. Curtis	455 33
46506	Wm. Morganstern	68 73
46509	Joseph J. Walsh	114 87
46526	Helen Briggs	125 00
46561	Eliza C. Cochrane, trustee	26 66
46579	Helen A. Harper	320 85
46809	A. M. Cavett	1,261 53
46921	Mary L. Schmidt	341 61
46935	Fanny Gamble	135 72
47101	Ornilla Hanna	511 22
47254	Wm. Dilworth, trustee	1,878 06
47257	Frederick Merrick	81 36
47268	Thomas J. Morrow, trustee	47 35
47269	Thomas J. Morrow, trustee	95 59
47300	Frank H. Robb	114 84
47410	Ellen Jones	33 29
47419	Dougald Munn, trustee	327 99
47420	Michael Fitzgibbons	82 78
47583	Robert Schmitt	121 52
47677	George D. Walker	675 84
47784	Agatha Fregel, trustee	93 01
47815	Kate M. Dunn	148 18
47817	Anna M. Abrams	64 60
47908	Katharine Sullivan	143 48
47909	Wm. J. Lawrence, trustee	149 02
47992	Henry Schuetz, Jr., trustee	34 92
48225	Patrick Hughes	626 76
48381	Eli Bar	2,484 48
48393	Mary Jackson	700 32
48522	Patrick Devine	43 50
48586	Wm. S. Huseiton, trustee	1,334 45
48714	Francis D. McKeever	84 80
48784	Sarah Hall	1,729 77
48985	Joseph Bell	358 34
49158	George D. Blair	31 72
49161	Lizzie Bright	131 78
49162	Bridget Clark	196 33
49186	Annie C. Haffey	248 33
49228	Frank J. Cluley	155 99
49264	Thomas Neilman	1,467 89
49427	John McNeil	112 50
49450	Sue G. Miller	212 63
49561	Katie Cool	124 34
49801	Wm. E. Lincoln	221 84
49850	Ella W. Brown	290 29
49999	Marta Laughlin	74 63
50003	John Hutchison	51 86
50015	Eliza P. Byram	201 52
50029	Joseph N. McCreary	665 91
50112	Wm. E. Lawrence	171 41
50138	Samuel Smith	1,467 54
50257	Charles Schaupp	64 54
50540	Charlott McCrum	2,176 58
50557	Reese F. Alsop	220 09
50567	Sarah Loveland	129 30
50618	Thomas McK. Reed	45 46
50724	Phoebe Bennett	276 00
50799	Mary F. Shallenberger	188 34
50829	Florence Kramer, trustee	33 09
50852	Mary A. Jones	342 17
50858	Annia M. Neth	2,835 02
50950	David F. Henry, trustee	64 00
50968	Mary Marshall	253 02
50988	George B. Keys	526 22
51008	John McCallin, trustee	35 63
51009	John McCallin, trustee	35 63
51010	John McCallin, trustee	35 63
51011	John McCallin, trustee	48 41
51013	John C. Davis	135 44
51018	Lizzie P. Brown, trustee	25 22
51064	Wm. L. Smith	1,171 62
51180	John Hall	160 46
5 202	Rebecca Knox	131 97
51260	Lizzie Robinson	124 27
51295	Martha Buck	599 94
51394	Carl Sacher	81 46
51491	Mary A. Sefton	984 68
51744	Gracie Howard	676 62

LIST OF DEPOSITORS.

51888	Owen Finnety	132 44
52008	Hanna Hamel	258 15
52092	Margaret Brown, trustee	43 28
52232	Joseph Heim, trustee	141 52
52336	Louis Lang	353 43
52490	Eliza J. Lang	31 17
52592	Mary C. Lehman	1,117 96
52599	Sarah Zimbovitch	160 02
52600	Sarah Zimbovitch, trustee	103 26
52602	Thomas Lehane	123 15
52658	John Kelly	192 02
52651	Abner Kerr	1,545 68
52676	Betsey F.	716 55
52709	Wm. Wrairu	179 17
52720	Sadie M. Austen	60 81
52728	Matthew Whitney, trustee	66 60
52818	Mary Lee	209 38
52827	Alice R. Shoemaker	479 66
52837	Margaret Starr	1,223 20
52907	John Hoey	3,208 82
52942	Ann Wolfe	174 62
53110	Catherine Kelly	370 72
53158	Annie Lap	86 22
53187	Louisa Lap	793 87
53629	Frank J. Ege	126 03
53678	John C. Hoffmeister	58 64
53680	Jason Tuttle	48 85
53868	Ellen Flaherty	441 66
53897	Michael Fl	666 34
54006	Bridget Mroy	213 01
54016	Phillip L. Allon	73 16
54017	Alla B. Ke	36 02
54090	M. Emma	51 60
54484	Elizabeth Sughes	52 48
54442	Wm. M. Ha	408 10
54482	Samuel Mor	120 99
54502	John G. Koer	169 43
54564	John M. Jen	37 45
54568	Mary Strain	58 33
54707	Margaretha	1 347 51
54709	John P. Mc	142 65
55156	Maggie Mc E. trustee	120 00
55212	Isabel Dicks	50 97
55244	Susan Irwin	1,200 88
55520	Maggie Thomas	713 49
55530	Wm. Halpin	61 98
55631	Gabriel Schm	43 30
55717	Eliza J. Fitzel	298 95
55767	Rosa M. Kobs	104 82
55768	Mary M. Mills	47 46
55792	Mary C. McCully	119 04
55793	Louis Deibler	141 03
55848	Louisa Deibler	156 83
55862	Margaret Waldrustee	535 96
55870	Andrew Montgery	119 01
55878	Wm. H. Bixes	137 00
55879	Lavinia P. Bigt, trustee	67 94
55880	Lavinia P. Williams	342 04
56178	Sophia Aller	649 62
56247	Amos Kelly	1,148 66
56257	Betsey Ewing	662 42
56258	Margie Tucker	58 98
56259	Mary Friel, trus	117 58
56260	Timothy Kelehe	187 23
56261	Kate Lynch	114 91
56726	Sarah A. Powell	45 73
56803	Mary Stanley	552 02
56804	Mary Garner	58 39
56864	Charles M. Gorw, trustee	38 77
56904	Frances B. Cro	114 97
56905	Abner Kerr, trustee	1 391 04
56706	Owen Flanagan, stee	778 04
56707	Edwin Prince	913 82
56708	Cecelia Gerke	289 80
56740	John D. Sanfer, tee	168 12
56787	Louisa Lap	62 00
56829	Jacob Wolferd	140 00
56830	Sadie De Roy	284 13
56907	Lydia C. Ramsay	43 95
56962	Wm. Baynut	242 78
56970	Cynthia Hays	562 34
56971	Thomas McGillah	700 65
56972	Mary Sweet	524 79
56973	Ella Sodon	1 191 64
56445	J. Charles Bedell	141 69
56446	John Lincafer	137 56
56447	James Arnott	1 717 44
56628	Annie A. Aha	98 09
56629	Wm. M. Brooks	303 58
56630	Mary McLaughlin	57 84
56631	Mary Sweeney	57 75
56632	Frankie Johnston	104 47
56633	Anne McCarren	145 14
56634	Leonard W. Benhan	174 45
56635	Ella W. Mowry	112 92
56636	Elizabeth Hopwerta	1 170 73
56637	Clinabeth M. Mcdonald	74 09
56638	Jane Reffer	57 31
56639	Harmar De Haven	401 27
56640	Mary Nelson	66 16
56641	Nate Garey	66 20
56642	Michael Cronin	724 58

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

In Re Mrs. Langtry and Charles Coghlan's Love-Making.

General Cesnola's Collection of Repaired and Antique Art.

New York Society Possessed by the Game of Poker.

[Special Correspondence The Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, January 10, 1884.—Mrs. Langtry, the professional beauty, was assaulted by Charles Coghlan, the actor, in my presence, on Monday evening. Coghlan had long been a friend of her husband, and, while a guest at their home, abused his privileges by

MAKING LOVE TO THE WIFE.

She did not repel him, for he was handsome and actively sentimental, while she was quite naturally receptive of warm attentions. At length, she came to a stopping point, right at the boundary of infidelity, while he wished to go further. They were in a luxuriously furnished parlor, and wearing fine evening clothes. Her own costume was perfection. I base this estimate of it, firstly, on my own general perception of its graceful shapeliness and artistic arrangement of colors; and, secondly, on a woman's more minute and expert recollection of its qualities. The material was light blue satin, which was at the top a great deal below her neck and at the bottom as much longer than her heels. The bodice was cut in the new style of lowness; that is to say, the shoulders were bared in the same section with the bosom, instead of being separated by straps. I am enjoined by my guide in this matter to be particular in describing decoration of the dress, and I am further led to regard highly the importance of the subject by the fact that the name of the maker of the garment had been advertised quite as conspicuously as that of the playwright whose piece she wore it in. Scattered over the skirt were double bows of blue bead-work; and these had the resemblance of being tied round the stems of poppies, which were embroidered, like the leaves, in fine chenille. The flowers, in several shades of their natural red, were exquisite counterfeits of the fragrant reality, sewed loosely on the satin. The effect was novel and exquisite, even to purblind male appreciation. On her left breast a blue ostrich plume was fastened by a crescent of rubies and diamonds, the feather reaching to her shoulder and shading the upper part of the arm. The toilet was not exceptional in cost, but in artistic excellence it had not been surpassed on the New York stage.

Coghlan's attack was all in play, of course; and there is hardly more reason for explaining that

LANGTRY WAS NOT ENOUGH OF AN ACTRESS

to make a good dramatic resistance. She did not even get through the trying scene, on the opening night, with graceful weakness. A comical mishap set us to laughing at her, after the manner of heartless audiences in general. After being chased hither and thither about the room by her ardent lover, wriggling out of his arms repeatedly, crying in vain for help, disordering the furniture, and at last misleading him to a balcony, by the ruse of declaring that her husband was approaching coming in, she ought to have barred the door against him, and then fallen in a swoon of exhaustion. Few actresses have the courage to risk awkardness and bruises by a fall flat on their backs clear to the floor. An additional peril in this instance would have been the explosion of a corsage, for the visible pressure of the tight lacing was greater to the square inch than any ordinary steam gauge would have indicated without special mechanism. A low, armless sofa was there for the beauty to collapse on. She intended to fall backward to this comfortable support, whereupon the curtain was to close the scene of her lovely and limp prostration. But she had no eyes in the back of her head, and was too excited to keep the distances accurately in mind. She dropped confidently at full length, but barely struck the edge of the sofa. Thence she went to the floor with a rotatory motion, hit the boards with all of the stiffness, helplessness and unyielding hardness of a wooden doll, rolled over and over in her finery of raiment and person, and heard, if she did not see, the hilarity of the spectators at a climax which she had counted on making pathetic.

CRIME IS MORE INTERESTING THAN ART.

I am not saying this of you or me, but of the majority in this big and rather wicked city. An hour ago, I came through the park which holds our principal court houses. Nineteen different legal tribunals were in session in three adjacent buildings. But the doors of only one were besieged by a struggling and pushing rabble. A murderer was on trial within. These people were wildly desirous of seeing him. His crime was entrancing to them. A little way off was a court's portal that needed no policemen to guard it. Only an occasional man entered. Art was on trial here. The case had been for weeks on trial, and it could not be said that the press had created the difference in appreciation, for the proceedings had been much more fully reported than the misdeed of the prisoner who was drawing the crowd. I walked into the popularly neglected court. The litigation was that which concerns the genuineness of a lot of ancient statuary dug out of oriental ground by Gen. Cesnola, and by him sold to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for a hundred thousand dollars. Gen. Fuardent, who had been interested in them as a commercial venture, fell out with Cesnola, and exposed the fact that they had been somewhat extensively repaired and restored for the American market. Art critics fought over the question whether these alterations amounted to fraud, the trustees of the museum made an investigation which was regarded by some people as whitewashing, and at length Feuardent, in order to force a public examination of the subject, sued Cesnola for having called him something or other that was libelous. Day after day, to the number of thirty-three, had been brought a succession of experts to the stand, and the jury had been pretty thoroughly educated in the matter of old and crude sculpture.

"BUT OUR EDUCATION IS TO EXPENSIVE,

considering that the knowledge isn't going to be of any practical value to us," said a juror. "I am in business of my own, and time is money to me—at the average of twelve dollars a day. Every session of this court costs me that sum. Now, I have become somewhat interested in the subject of dug-up art, but it ain't worth the price. The leading lawyer on one side gets fifty dollars a day, I'm told, and the other [one pretty nearly as much; the Judge has his salary; the reporters may yawn, but they're paid, and there's not the smallest attendant of the court that doesn't get more'n the dollar and a half that the jurors draw. The papers have thought some of the dialogue between counsel mighty witty, but I'd rather they'd cut it out, and let me buy my fun cheaper at the shows, and after business hours."

The court room was very lofty and light; its walls were frescoed, and a gallery all the way round gave it embellishment; the counsel, spectators and clerks were made comfortable by easy chairs as well as good remuneration; the Judge was doubtless contented, for he was sitting away down on the middle of his spine, so that his spectacled face came just above the level of the desk, like the conventional and highly proper lordship of an English bench; and even the plaintiff and defendant, though bound to lose money in the controversy, no matter what the issue, were kept compensated by the gratification of their belligerency; but the poor jurors were to go without reward. In a hurried city like this, jury service is a standing terror to everybody whose time is worth more than the fee. Lawyers, ministers and physicians are exempted by law; and, indeed, professional men of any sort are not desired for jurors, because of their customary possession of opinions on all current subjects. But the busy mercantile man, without the time to more than half read the news, or to perform that military service which would free him, is liable to lose a month every year—or more, if he strikes a longer trial, though on the other hand can frequently save days by the brevity of cases, or the filling of a jury without him. There was a time when court officials took bribes for letting jurors shirk duty, but a recent exposure stopped the practice, and now there is practically no escape for a man legally qualified. Speaking of courts,

THE HANDSOMEST JUDGE IN THIS CITY,

if not in the wide world, has suffered the reversion of a case because he was judicially too kind to a bewitching actress. He is Horace Russell, a son-in-law of Henry Hilton, to whom a large share of Alexander T. Stewart's millions have gone. Russell is a blonde, about thirty-six years old, but looking younger by reason of his light hair and girlishly fair complexion. His features are regular and delicate, and his gentleness of expression is fairly refulgent. But he is not at all unmanly with his lack of ruggedness, and he moves in polite society amidst feminine admiration, like that which *Grosvenor* gets in "Patience." He was an assistant District Attorney for awhile, and then, wealth and influence backing his excellent abilities potently, he was appointed to fill out a dead Judge's term in the Superior Court. He had been only a short time on the bench when Marie Prescott brought a libel suit against the American News Company. Marie was an actress of ambition, and she had employed a fellow named Ernest Harvier to advertise her. He naturally failed to make a boom in the newspapers, as he promised, and the results of his work were only a few impotent puffs in weekly sheets devoted to theatrical business. That was not satisfactory to Marie, and she discharged him. Then he revengefully berated her in the same advertising journal that had previously advocate her. He accused her of various immoralities, no doubt lying recklessly, and she sued the news company as being the sellers of the libelous print. Marie's performance on the trial was careful and effective. Harvier was contemptible in looks and testimony. He was a type of those creatures who hover between journalism and the stage without belonging to either. On the other hand, the plaintiff was comely, gentle, tearful, charming. She pleaded her cause with her soulful eyes, and delivered her testimony with the cleverest of elocution. The jury were her's before she had spent a session with them. Judge Russell on the bench and she in the witness chair by his side made a touching and beautiful picture of justice being tempered very thoroughly by mercy. His Honor's charge to the jury was astonishing to the lawyers. He told the jury that, in fixing a money compensation for the injury which the actress had suffered, they might arrive at a conclusion by thinking how much pay they would take for permitting themselves to be attacked in the same manner. They agreed upon a verdict of $12,500. That absurdity has been nullified on appeal. Nobody doubts Russell's entire probity, but it is as incontestible that he was bewitched by the mimetic skill of the clever plaintiff.

UNDER THE SPELL OF POKER.

Socially, New York is under a spell which exceeds and includes beauty. Poker possess us. The game of the club and the barroom has been taken into half of the parlors of the city. It has all but driven whist from the tables of wealth and fashion. Women are especially infatuated with it. The daintiest and most circumspect girls bluff and bet like old gamblers. Playing for money is no longer an indulgence in wickedness, to blush for and whisper about, but a common and not reprehensible diversion. A five-cent ante and a dollar limit are the usual conditions, and you are ignorant of the game if you don't know that ten dollars may easily be lost or won in an evening at that rate. The belle without her box of poker chips is nowadays poorly outfitted for the entertainment of friendly callers; and it will no longer do for a young man to go out for evening visits with only car fare in his pockets. The excitement of gaming is naturally greater to women than to men, and yet I think that they do better playing, as a rule, by reason of their habitual self-control, quickness of perception, and concealment of purpose. It may be truly said of this new rage for parlor gambling that very often it goes beyond mere sport. A five-dollar pot has too much in it for the feminine mind of any but an heiress to contemplate without sordid emotion. And there are the fellows to whom ten dollars is the sum and substance of a week's spending money, if not of wages. Think of the mental struggle requisite to render them smiling losers.

CYMON.

IF you are nervous, irritable, cross, or dizzy, by all means take PERUNA.

—Dr. Laujorrois recommends potassium bichromate as a disinfectant, and considers it likely to be of great use in diseasss due to microbia.

You have tried every thing for your Heart Disease? No sir. Allow me to show you Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, been in market **30** years, great many good testimonials from its use. Only **$1** per bottle at your druggists.

EX-SENATOR WALLACE.

His Views Concerning the Extra Session.

The South and West Recognized as Having Control of the Democratic Party.

[Philadelphia Record of Wednesday.]

Ex-Senator William A. Wallace was seen by a *Record* reporter yesterday, and asked what he had to say to the charge made by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* in regard to the extra session of the Legislature and his connection with that session. Mr. Wallace replied: "So far as they charge me with any attempt at preventing apportionment their statements are false and absurd. It was the interest of the people I immediately represented, as it was of myself and of the Democratic party, to obtain apportionment of the State in accordance with the Constitution; and neither by vote nor act did I at any time do aught but my full duty to bring that about. At the regular session I charged the Republicans in a public speech with a deliberate purpose to prevent apportionment. I believed it then, and subsequent events have confirmed this view. The party with which I was connected in the Legislature met in caucus late in the regular session. In that meeting I affirmatively stated the proposition that they intended to prevent apportionment, and that it was wise for us to consider whether the offer of ten Congressmen was not better than the law as it stood. For as the law stood, at a strictly partisan election we would get but eight members of Congress, while under their proposed bill we would get ten. This proposition was rejected without a vote. It was not intended by me to press it to a vote, but simply to suggest whether we should not stop and think of it. My effort was to suggest the thought, if it was not better to obtain results in some form than to be thrown over without apportionment. The question was asked me whether I advised it. My reply was: 'I want its consideration by our people in the Legislature, for I fear we are to get no bill.'"

When asked if he had advised the extra session, Mr. Wallace said: "I thought that the Legislature ought to be called together, if at all, in January, 1884, for Apportionment and revenue bills together. I did not know the day before the adjournment of the regular session that we were to be called in extra session the succeeding day."

"How did you come to protract the length of the extra session?"

"That was the cause of circumstances beyond my control. I was placed upon the Judicial Apportionment Committee in that session. I earnestly labored for the passage of a Judicial bill, and many members of the House said that but for my sanction the bill would not have been passed. When the Republicans made their ultimatum and refused to discuss the subject of apportionment further I believed in the policy of going to the people—not upon the issue of too few Congressmen or too few Senators, but upon the broad ground that the Republican Senate had closed its doors against the representatives of the people and nullified the orderly process of government. I believed that that was a broad issue upon which we could have won before the people, and that we would have thus escaped the charge of remaining at Harrisburg for our salaries. In the caucus of Democratic members of both branches, held in the library about that time, I was emphatic and decided in the expression of my opinion to my brother Democrats that we erred in remaining at Harrisburg longer; that the continuance of the session was a political mistake, and that we should adjourn and go to the people. I said that I did not go into the House to electioneer with members, nor would I, but that I had no hesitation in expressing my personal views to gentlemen, as I did there emphatically. The result of that caucus was a resolution to continue in session, and my advice was unheeded."

"Why did not you and the gentlemen in the Senate who acted with you exert your influence in the House and get enough Democrats to go with the Republicans to adjourn the Legislature?"

"I could not afford to be factious. If I and those who thought as I did had taken issue with the policy pursued in the House it would at once have produced a division. If we had succeeded in adjourning the Legislature it would have been charged upon us that we had prevented apportionment, and, above all, it would have shown to our political enemies divided councils. I did not see the best interests of the Democratic party in continuing in session, and much less in breaking in ranks by factious divisions. My line and that of those who acted with me was to acquiesce in what we deemed an unwise policy until the course of events demonstrated the falsity or correctness of our position, and in the meantime to present a united front."

"What have you to say about the charge that you bargained with the Republicans upon this subject of preventing apportionment?"

"Such a charge against me is false and ridiculous. Republicans always know where to find me in a contest in which the principles and success of my party are at stake. During the extra session I was so anxious for apportionment that I often talked with both sides upon the subject of concessions, in order to reach results by compromise."

"What have you to say to the charge that you were an opponent of the administration of Governor Pattison, and were having a silent fight with Mr. Cassidy?"

"The charge is not true; I have had no contest with either gentlemen, and the relations between us are pleasant. I did not at any time in my place in the Senate or on the stump fail to support the measure of the State administration by my vote or voice where necessary. I differed with them in policy as I did in my opinion as to political action; but I recognized the honest effort of Governor Pattison to carry out the principles of the new Constitution and the right to constitute his Cabinet as he saw fit. Whether his action and political policy have been in the best interests of the Democratic organization it is not for me to say. In my return to the State Senate I had two purposes in view, both of which I accomplished. The first and leading one was the liberalization of the railroad laws of my native State, to the end that foreign capital might come here and aid us in building railroads. The second was some method, or attempted method, for preventing the disgraceful scenes resulting from strikes by the laboring element of the State and lockouts by the employers of labor."

"What have you to say about the present attitude of the party as to the tariff and Mr. Carlisle?"

"I do not believe that the election of Mr. Carlisle to the place of Speakership has injured the Democratic party. Whilst all Pennsylvanians would have been glad to have seen Mr. Randall again elevated to that high place, I, for one, recognize the fact that the South and West have taken control of the guidance of the Democratic party. I believe there are as patriotic, unselfish and earnest men now in control of the Democratic organization in Washington as ever have been there, and I do not think that the business interests of the people anywhere are to suffer by any action of the present Congress. Assuredly upon questions affecting Pennsylvania's interests her large delegation in the House and Senate will be able to take care of her and her people. I expect to see them act with unity upon every question affecting the State."

"How about the Presidency?"

"That is too far ahead; public opinion is chaotic upon both sides. We must wait."

"Do you think Mr. Tilden is a candidate?"

"I do not. My reasons for saying so are the condition of his own health and the public utterances of Messrs. Dana and Watterson, both of whom are his avowed friends and earnest supporters. If his health permitted his candidacy he would be very strong in Conventions."

"What are your views in regard to the conduct of the Democratic campaign?"

"I think the time has come for a change in the usual policy, and I shall welcome the leadership of the South and West, or of the centre or the North, of any man or set of men who will conduct our campaigns upon an honest policy, and will not seek to compete in the use of money in elections with the Republicans. We never can succeed in equaling the amount of money they put into political campaigns. Our best people denounce it. It is demoralizing, dishonest and destructive, and we will be and ought to be beaten whenever we try it. Our policy lies in an entirely different direction. It consists in an appeal to the honest masses upon our principles, and against the use of corruption and bribery in elections."

FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

The Report of the House Military Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The House having adjourned until Monday, the consideration of the bill restoring General Fitz John Porter to the army on the retired list cannot be considered until Friday, the 18th inst. General Slocum, who will have charge of the bill, says he is confident it will pass the House by a large majority, having already the personal assurance of Republicans that they will vote for it. The report of the House Committee on Military Affairs, accompanying the bill, is signed by eleven of the thirteen members and by the Territorial Delegate, Mr. Magintiss. The report concludes as follows:

One of the most important points involved in the trial of General Porter was as to the position of certain corps and divisions of the Confederate army at particular hours during the battle. The evidence of the Confederate officers commanding these corps and divisions could not be obtained at that time. After the lapse of sixteen years, when the passions and prejudices existing during the original trial had abated, when the reports of the Confederate officers as to the position of their commands could be obtained and when these officers themselves could appear and give evidence, when the proceedings could be conducted without unseemly haste, a board composed of the most distinguished officers of our army is convened by the President to review the case and take this additional evidence. The conclusions of the board are most earnestly indorsed and approved by Gen. Grant, whose opinions upon a subject of this nature are certainly entitled to the consideration of his countrymen.

The question presented to Congress is: Shall the decision of a court held in the heat and excitement of a civil war, laboring under such disadvantages in securing important evidence, stand as the final verdict of our Government, as against the later and more exhaustive researches of a board composed of the most distinguished officers of our army, possessing every means of securing evidence? In considering this case it should not be forgotten that while we know the board was unanimous in its decision, no one outside the members of the original court knows or ever can know how the vote of that court stood. For aught that is known to the contrary the vote for the conviction of Porter may have been carried by a single member, and that member may have been the one who left his seat as a judge in the case and became the most important witness against the accused.

Under the circumstances your committee believe that the report of the board appointed by the President should have the greater weight, and we therefore respectfully recommend the passage of the bill herewith submitted.

A NEVADA SENATOR'S FIX.

The Sharon-Hill Matrimonial Sensation in San Francisco.

Californians, and particularly the people of San Francisco, are just now absorbed in the Sharon-Hill suit, that proceeded to a point where the situation is more complex than the Gordian knot. Sarah Althea Hill, or, as she calls herself, Mrs. Sarah Althea Sharon, claims that on March 25, 1880, a contract of marriage in writing, in accordance with the statutes of California, was entered into between herself and William Sharon, late United States Senator from Nevada, and that they then and there became husband and wife. She has submitted the document as evidence, and in it appears her written pledge not to make the marriage known for two years. Three years have elapsed, and the case is now in court. Out of the controversy have arisen numbers of actions, both civil and criminal, and the written evidence taken thus far is sufficient to fill several large volumes.

No real issue of the case has yet been touched, and the case stands at latest accounts in about the same position as it did when the first of the many suits were instituted. It has been nothing but scandal and slander from the beginning. The corner-stone of the whole legal structure is the written marriage contract, and it will rest upon the Court to decide it genuine or a forgery. The millionaire ex-Senator takes up his march to the court house daily, accompanied by a body-guard of detectives, a precaution deemed necessary on account of threats made against his life. One of the Sharon witnesses was a professional masher named Frederick C. Burchard, by whom it was expected to be proved that Miss Hill did not consider herself Sharon's wife. The San Francisco *Examiner* gives his evidence in full, and from it the following is taken:

"You walked into a lady's bedroom without her permission and without being engaged to her?" asked Judge Tyler, as if he could not comprehend such audacity and appearing to be shocked.

"Yes, sir. There was no light in the room. She was sitting by the window facing the door. The head of the bed was toward the window, against the wall. She sat between me and the light of the window. I walked over to where she was sitting, leaned over and asked her if she was angry with me, and she said she did not like such jokes."

Judge Tyler seemed to be getting more and more interested in the bedroom scene, and asked: were you sitting on her lap?"

"No, sir; I began to caress her—"

"How did you caress her?" asked the Judge, with deepening interest.

"I put my arms around her waist and my face to hers. She was not the first girl I ever caressed, so I can not remember exactly how I did it," Burchard replied, with a conceited smile.

"Well, sir; well, sir, what did you say, what did you do?" asked the Judge, leaning forward and breathing very heavily.

"Well, I talked silly, such as people would talk under similar circumstances, and I put my arm around her and said, 'Allie, don't be angry,' and I kissed her."

Judge Taylor, probably remembering that even he had been young once, smiled as he had never smiled before and asked in a tone of mingled encouragement and menace, "How did you kiss her?"

"On her mouth, and she kissed me back on the mouth, and we talked about many lovable things," replied Burchard, glancing out of the corners of his eyes toward Miss Hill, who, during this testimony, sighed, and smiled in turn, as though recalling with pleasure sweet hours and stolen kisses. The others in the room also sighed and smiled and for a minute it looked as though General Barnes would throw himself into Judge Tyler's arms and weep, when the latter braced up as though the quality of mercy was being too much strained, and blurted out his stereotyped question as to Miss Hill's revelations of her relations to Mr. Sharon.

The effect was magical. The short-hand reporter, who had been pensively nibbling a pencil, bent down to his work with a weary look. General Barnes scowled at his clerk, Mr. Flournoy coughed, and his son began to draw profile sketches of Miss Hill with a sad smile. The Notary looked ten times more solemn than at any other stage of the proceedings.

A SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

Provoked by a Prominent and Quiet Wedding.

A Son of Major John B. Keenan Blows His Brains Out—The Cause Assigned.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, January 11.—James J. Keenan, one of the proprietors of the Fisher house, the leading hotel in this place, committed suicide early this morning by shooting himself through the brain. The shot was fired in the presence of his mother. The affair has created a profound sensation here, and has been the all absorbing topic of conversation since it occurred. What prompted the self-murder is yet and will probably remain a mystery. A misunderstanding between the victim and his elder brother, Edward, which seems to have existed for some time, is said to have been the prime cause of the rash act. The Keenan brothers, James, Edward and Frank, sons of the late Major John B. Keenan, have been engaged in the hotel business in this place for several years. They gained unbounded popularity by their gentlemanly traits of character. They were eminently successful, and have always enjoyed the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

About a year ago the boys quarreled and settled the matter by retiring from hotel life. This did not suit either of them, and they again embarked in the hotel business on an enlarged scale. For a time the business was conducted agreeably, but during the last few days the old trouble broke out with renewed vigor. The contemplated marriage of Edward to Mrs. William Jack, a boarder in the hotel, is said to have caused the last disagreement. Mrs. Jack is a highly respected widow, of good family and has a comfortable bank account. James strenuously opposed the marriage. His stubborn opposition was of no avail, however. Last night the ceremony was quietly performed in the Catholic church in this place. When James was notified of the marriage he became furious. He thought his family had been outraged. His sensibilities were inflamed with excitement and drink. During the night he raved in wild delirium. He was unable to sleep, and when he arose, early this morning, his nerves were shattered, and he felt keenly the excitement of the night previous. He first waited on Edward and told him that he should leave the house. He then visited his mother and intimated to her that he would kill his brother and then take his own life. His mother attempted to pacify him, but he became more violent and demonstrative. About 9 o'clock he again visited his mother and told her of his purpose. She rushed from the room to summon assistance, but during her absence she heard the report of a revolver. She rushed back to the room. The first shot did not take effect, but just as she entered the room he fired two more shots, the balls passing through his brain. The deed is deeply regretted by all our citizens. The deceased was about 28 years old and unmarried. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

POLITICAL.

Action of the Democratic County Committee on Saturday.

The Democratic County Committee met for organization on Saturday at Moran's Hall, Grant and Diamond streets, and to elect four Senatorial delegates to the State Committee, which meets on the 23d inst. After disposing of the usual preliminary business at meetings of this kind delegates were elected as follows: Forty-second Senatorial district, T. D. Casey; Forty-third district, Henry Meyer; Forty-fourth district, Major Nathaniel Finch; Forty-fifth district, James E. Moran.

Mr. John B. Larkin offered the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the members of the State Committee from this county be instructed to present, vote for and use their influence at the meeting of the State Committee on the 23d inst. to have W. J. Brennen re-elected a member of the State Executive Committee.

The following resolutions were also offered, but laid over until the next meeting:

Resolved, That primary elections for the selection of delegates to the Democratic County Convention be held at the usual place for holding elections on Saturday, May 3, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. in the cities, and from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. in boroughs and townships.

Resolved, That two conventions be held at such places as the Chairman of the County Committee may designate. Convention No. 1 shall nominate candidates for the office of Sheriff, Clerk of Courts, Judge of Orphans' Court and Poor Director. Convention No. 2 shall nominate candidates for the offices of Controller, Recorder and Register, Assistant District Attorney and two candidates for County Commissioners.

No other business of any importance was transacted.

The Republican County Committee also met on Saturday. Nothing was done further than the adoption of certain rules for the better government of the party primaries. A feature of the Mayoralty contest between Fulton and Richardson which cropped out Saturday was a report that Fulton was to withdraw in favor of Richardson, in consideration of the latter reimbursing him to the amount of the expense he has already incurred. Fulton not only says that all such stuff is without truth, and that he is in the field to stay, but that the report was started by the friends of Richardson with the intention of injuring him.

A Remarkable Tribute.

Sidney Ourchundro, of Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "I have used DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS many years, with the most gratifying results. The relieving influence of Hall's Balsam is wonderful. The pain and rack of the body incidental to a tight cough, soon disappear by the use of a spoonful according to directions. My wife frequently sends for Hall's Balsam instead of a physician, and health is speedily restored by its use."

RED HORSE POWDERS are the surest cure for diseases in animals.

Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters

is the oldest and best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, all disorders of the Stomach, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Kidneys and Liver.

—Mr. Walter Besant's long-expected *Readings in Rabelais* has just appeared from the Blackwood press. Mr. Besant says his object in preparing this book has been to illustrate the wisdom of Rabelais rather than to reprint the stories by which Rabelais sought to entertain his readers.

DR. S. B. Myers, Sheboygan, Wis., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility, loss of appetite and want of strength."

—Three days' imprisonment was the fate of a man who called to a German Judge to speak louder.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. no28MWS&W

HEWITT'S O'DONNELL RESOLUTION.

He Explains Why It Was Offered and How It Was Misrepresented.

NEW YORK, January 12.—A story has been telegraphed from Washington to the effect that before reaching the O'Donnell resolution Mr. Hewitt asked Republicans to object to its consideration, and after its passage by the House, made a virtual apology to the British Minister for introducing it, remarking that he did so to prevent the passage of a more belligerent resolution, that this fact was reported to his Government by Mr. West, and was influential in shaping the policy of the British Cabinet.

Mr. Hewitt said to-day the story was based partly upon falsehood, and partly upon a misrepresentation of the facts. "After the O'Donnell resolution was prepared in the morning by me I took the usual course adopted in order to forestall objections (made upon the ground of ignorance as to the bearing of a resolution, which requires unanimous consent), to show it to several prominent members upon both sides of the House. This is customary. I did not ask any one to oppose the resolution. On the contrary, my object in showing it to certain Republican members was to avoid objections.

"As to the call upon Minister West, it came about in this way. An English friend of mine was staying at my house at the time, and Minister West's card had been left a few days before. I had not returned the call, and the day after the resolution was offered, when the matter was a *fait accompli*, my friend happened to propose that Minister West's call should be returned, and we went together to the English Embassy. The call was a social one. While talking over the topics of the day, Minister West asked if I objected to stating my reasons in offering the O'Donnell resolution. I told him, as I had told our Secretary of State before the resolution was offered, that if O'Donnell was an American citizen it was the duty of the Government to see that he had a fair trial; and as the time between conviction and execution was too short to enable our Government to review the case and assure ourselves that the trial had been a perfectly fair one, we were entitled to ask for a delay. No apology was offered for the introduction of the resolution, because it needed none.

"I observe the newspapers criticise the resolution which I offered, from a mistaken idea that I proposed to interfere with the course of justice, because O'Donnell was an Irishman. This is a mistake. I hold, with Marcy, Webster and Seward, that the Government is bound to protect its citizens in their rights in a foreign country, and the right to be hanged according to law, and not in contravention to it, is just as sacred as any other. I made no apology to Mr. West, nor was it necessary to make one. I have not seen him since, and I do not know whether he made any representations to his Government concerning my position or not. My position was that of Marcy, Webster and Seward in reference to the rights of American citizens abroad. I shall be sorry when our Government takes any other position."

MURDER IN ERIE.

One Man Killed and Another Dangerously Wounded.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

ERIE, PA., January 13.—A terrible shooting affair occurred in South Erie this evening. A restaurant on Sixteenth street had been for a long time the rendezvous for Italians, who congregate there evenings and Sundays. This evening Leonardo Giacomo engaged in an altercation over a trifling matter with Pasquelo Drearlos. After a severe fight in which Giacomo came out worsted, he reached in his bootleg, drew a revolver and commenced firing with as good aim as his blinded eyes would allow. After firing seven shots he made a break through a window, but was caught by officers before he had gone two blocks. When the officers arrived at the restaurant they found Pasquella Drearlos and his cousin, Carl Drearlos, lying on the floor in pools of blood. Pasquella was shot through the heart and died instantly. Carl was shot in the breast and thigh. His wounds are very serious. An infuriated mob of Italians, who work on the railroad, followed the prisoner and officers to jail and threatened to lynch the murderer. Giacomo is about 30 years of age, and the victim about the same. This is the first murder in Erie county for many years.

Signs of Insanity in Justice Bradley.

(Lancaster Intelligencer.)

It is astonishing that Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court, should refuse payment of a check drawn by him, simply because the payer raised it from five to five hundred dollars. The course of this eminent jurist in the electoral commission justified the forger in believing that Bradley would never go back of the face of the record. Had he displayed the same regard for right in 1877, as he does now in declining to approve this outrage upon his bank account, fraud would never have been triumphant in the election of a President, and Judge Bradley would have the respect instead of the malediction of a mindful people.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 50c.

Decline of Man.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Well's Health Renewer." $1

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic, for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

—Few cities of 6,000 inhabitants have ever enjoyed the excitment of a deer hunt through their principal streets, but such a spectacle recently enlivened Tacoma, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad. The graceful young creature that provided this novel entertainment was first observed capering about with great apparent satisfaction near the Halstead Hotel. The yelp of a hound, however, soon disturbed its diversions, and it darted down the street pursued by a rapidly-increasing swarm of men and boys, who after a score of wild shots finally achieved the glory of slaughtering it.

IF your sight is dim or specks float before you eyes take PERUNA.

—First editions of Longfellow are now in considerable request, but the prices are not yet high. Many of his volumes, probably the most of them, may be obtained for $1 50 each. For, in truth, only a few of them can be called scarce. Hawthorne volumes could be had three years ago for even smaller sums than $1 50.

DR. H. L. Battle, Jr., Wadley, Ga., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters are very popular in this section and give entire satisfaction."

—Professor Lounsbury, of Yale, has prepared for *The Century* an open letter advocating the publication in a scholarly shape of a complete edition of Henry Fielding's works. He has found much brilliant and valuable matter with which no editor of the English novelist has seemed to be acquainted.

No Safer Remedy can be had for coughs and colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than *"Brown's Bronchial Troches."* Price 25 cents. *Sold only in boxes.*

ZEBULON B. VANCE, Jr., a son of Senator Vance, has been nominated by Mr. Arthur to be second lieutenant of the Nineteenth Infantry.

DR. GRAVES' Heart Regulator cures all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness and sleeplessness.

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Sold by All Druggists

Its effect upon the system is entirely unlike that of any other remedy and is the result of medicine blended in almost every disease to which flesh is heir. In Consumption, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Chronic Diarrhœa, be given with it. PERUNA is composed of pure vegetable ingredients, each one, according to medical authors, a great remedy in itself. PERUNA pleasantly agrees with every constitution, the young, the old, the delicate and the mother. Ask your Druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on the Ills of Life. Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, O., Proprietors. For Pure and Perfect Diseases, take

MAN-A-LIN.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than my medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add, piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—HAVING experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. VA.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that I r C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barber Co., W. Va.

The only Genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C McLane and Fleming Bros.

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Choice Ottomans, Foot Rests, Hassocks and Blacking Cases.

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Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Capitol City Home Guest, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal Offer for the New Year:

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1884.

There was a slight improvement in the borrowing demand to-day, principally from the oil trade. Counter business was also more active than for some time past. Rates remain unchanged at 5@6@7, according to the length of time to run and the nature of the collateral. The exchanges aggregated 1,8:0,152 50.

Local stock sales include 3,000 Ashtabula and Pittsburgh railroad 6s at 101 flat; $2,000 Pittsburgh and Western railroad 6s at 82¾, as against a quotation of 80 in New York; $8,000 Monongahela Navigation Company 5s at 105 and interest; Steubenville and Indiana railroad 5s at 102 and interest; 1,000 shares Citizens' Telephone Company on private terms; 200 shares Pittsburgh and Western railroad at 8¾; 50 shares Point Bridge common at 15¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS,

The following quotations of the Philadelphia stocks have been furnished by George I. Whitney, banker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania R. R.	54½	58¼
Reading R. R.	27 7-16	27½
Pitts., Titusville & Buffalo	9¾	9½
Lehigh Valley	68¾	69
United Co.'s, N. J.	195	.....
Cent. Trans. Co	36	.....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	121¾	.....
P., C. & S. L. bonds	122¾	.....
N. Pacific, com.	23¾	23⅝
N. Pacific, pref.	51	51½
Lehigh Nav.	44¾	45
Philadelphia & Erie	18½	.....
N. Central R. W.	69	.....

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Money market easy at 2@2½ per cent.; closed offered 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills weaker at 484½; demand 487.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong.

3 per cents.....100 | 5s coupons.....124
4½s coupon.....114¾ | Pacific 6s '95.....128¾

STOCKS.

Railway bonds weak and lower. West Shore 5s dropped to 49¾, rallied to 52, reacted to 50¾ and closed at 51¾. Sales, $7,616,000. Northern Pacific firsts declined to 101, Richmond and Danville to 69¾, and Wabash, St. Louis Division, to 103½. Erie new seconds rose to 89.

State securities quiet.

Speculation at the Stock Exchange the first hour of business was feverish and unsettled. The market opened a fraction lower, then advanced, but soon became weaker again. Fluctuations were unimportant. After 11 dealings were characterized by more firmness, followed by a reaction of ¼ to 1⅛.

During the afternoon St. Paul developed marked strength, selling up to 1¾ to 88⅝, which had a favorable effect on the general list. Oregon Trans-Continental did not sympathize with the advance, but on the contrary was heavy and depressed. The price broke to 28 from 27¾, earlier in the day, on talk of the appointment of a receiver. An effort was made to sell a block of long stock, which was detected by the bears. It was also stated the stock would not be taken in loans hereafter. Officials assert the company has no pressing claims falling due.

Between 2 and 3 the market became decidedly weak for Western Union, Oregon Trans-Continental, Missouri Pacific, Northwest, Canada Southern, Lackawanna, Lake Shore, New York Central, Union Pacific and Northern Pacific preferred. The market closed weak, on reports of the calling of large loans on Oregon Trans-Continental and on the disturbed condition of affairs in the Ontario and Western Company. Liquidation of West Shore bonds continues. Two prominent capitalists were reported sellers of these bonds.

The reason assigned for the break in the market after 2 was the sale of some round amounts of long stock on which margins had been weakened. As compared with yesterday, closing prices are down ¼ to 2¾ per cent.

TRANSACTIONS

to-day aggregated 409,000 shares, as follows: Central Pacific, 5,000; Lackawanna, 17,000; Rio Grande, 6,000; Erie, 25,000; Lake Shore, 23,000; Louisville and Nashville, 14,000; Missouri Pacific, 18,000; Northwestern, 14,000; New York Central, 14,000; Northern Pacific 17,000; Ontario and Western, 7,000; Reading, 9,000; St. Paul, 62,000; Union Pacific, 49,000; Western Union, 25,000; Oregon Trans-Continental, 81,000; Canadian Pacific, 6,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pacific 1st.	111½	Lake Shore	94⅜
Erie 2ds	89½	L. & N.	44⅝
Lehigh & Wilkes.	103¼	L. & N. A.	25
La. Consols	75	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
Missouri 6s	104	Do 2nd	5
St. Joseph	100	M. & Charleston	34
St. P. & S. C.	116½	Michigan Central	87¾
Tennessee 6s*	38	M. & St. L.	15
Do new	36	Do pref.	33½
Tex. Pac. L. G.	40⅜	Missouri Pacific	86¾
Do Rio G. div.	72¼	M. & O.	8
Union 1st.	113¾	M. & E.	21½
Land Grants	108½	N. & Chat.	50¼
Sinking Funds	117	N. J. Central	87
Virginia 6s	40	N. & W. pref.	30
Do consols ex.	36	Northern Pacific	23⅝
Do deferred	8	Do pref.	51½
Adams Express	129	C. & Northwestern	114¾
Allegheny Central	12	Do pref.	142
A. & T. Haute	40	N. Y. Central	114
Do preferred	87	Ohio Central	22⅝
American Express	94½	O. & M.	22⅝
B., C. R. & N.	75	Do pref.	91
Canada Southern	49	Ontario & West	10¾
Central Pacific	64⅜	Oregon & Trans-C.	24¾
C. & O.	14	Pacific Mail	41
Do 1st pref.	23	Panama	98
Do 2d pref.	16	P. D. & E.	13½
C. & A.	133½	Pittsburgh	32⅝
Do pref.	145	Pullman	95
C., B. & Q.	126¼	Reading	54⅜
C., St. L. & N. O.	82½	Rock Island	116
C., St. L. & P.	11	St. L. & S. F.	19¾
Do pref.	33¾	Do pref.	39¾
C. S. & C.	35	Do 1st, pref.	88
Del. & Hudson	85¾	St. Paul	87¾
Del. & Lack	144¾	Do pref.	114
Denver & Rio G.	22	St. P., M. & M.	95
Erie	24½	St. P. & Omaha	29¾
Do pref.	70	Do pref.	90¾
East Tennessee	6	Texas Pacific	16¾
Do pref.	14¾	Union Pacific	73¾
Ft. Wayne	138¾	U. S. Express	58
H. & St. Jo.	38¾	W. St. L. & P.	17¼
Do pref*	88¾	Do pref.	28¾
Harlem	190	Western Union	72¾
H. & Texas*	48	Homestake	10
Illinois Central	136¾	Iron Silver	215
Ind., B. & W.	16	Ontario	29
K. & Texas	19¾	Quicksilver	4¾
L. E. & W.	16¾	Do pref.	25½

*Asked.

MINING STOCKS.

Dullness was the prevailing feature in the mining market. Trade was confined to six stocks, and in these transactions amounted to only 2,200 shares. Prices, however, were firm, Bulwer having advanced to 75; Little Chief to 47, ex-dividend, and Leadville consolidated to 49. Hodie was firm at 5¾. Chrysolite at 1.00 and Maryland Coal at 12.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, January 16.—The following were the closing quotations of the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	139	Boston Land	6
Allouez Mining Co	1	A. & T. 1st 7s	121
Calumet & H.	233	A. & T. G. 7s	116
Catalpa	25	B. H. & E. 4½s	111
Franklin	99½	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	100
Fewable	1¾	A. & T. R.	75¼
Quincy	46¾	B. & A.	78¾
Silver Islet	1¾	B. & M.	161
Wis. C.	12¾	C. B. & Q.	126¾
F. & P. M. pref.	99	C. S. & C.	14
Osceola	17	F. & P. M.	27
Huron	1¼	L. R. & Ft. S.	20
Water Power	2	N. Y. & N. E.	15¾

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16.—The following were the closing quotations of the Stock Exchange:

Alta	1¾	Mexican	1¾
Belcher	95	Mt. Diablo	2
Belle Isle	10	Navajo	2
Best & B.	2¾	Northern Belle	45
Bodie Con.	7¾	Ophir	3¼
Challar	2¼	Potosi	90
Consolidated Va.	39	Savage	90
Gould & C.	1¾	Sierra Nevada	2¾
Grand Prize	15	Union Cons.	2¾
Hale & N.	1¾	Yellow Jacket	2¼

Sierra Nevada and Eureka Consolidated each assessed 1c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 16.—St. Paul, 89½; Illinois Central, 136; Pennsylvania Central, 38¾; New York Central, 115¾; Erie seconds, 91; Reading, 28¾. Refined petroleum, 7@7¾d. Turpentine, 24s 9d@25s. Silver, 50¾d.

PARIS, January 16.—Rentes 76f 47½c.

ANTWERP, January 16.—Refined petroleum 21@21¼f.

LIVERPOOL, January 16.—Cotton easier; middling uplands, 5 15-16d; ordinary, 6¼d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales. Corn—Old Western mixed, 5s@5s 2c. Fine American cheese, 68s. Fine American Tallow, 41s 6d. Turpentine, 25s 6d@25s 9d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, January 14.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: Weather continues mild. Trade continues to go from bad to worse. All else but sound samples of wheat was absolutely unsaleable. Flour ruled dull at 6d to 1s lower. Barley is steady. Wheat afloat is unimproved for cargoes off the coast. There have been five arrivals; two sold, one was withdrawn and four remained. Sales of English wheat for the week, 44,144 quarters at 38s 9d per quarter, against 32,389 quarters at 40s the corresponding week last year.

STATE OF TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1884.

Business has picked up considerably, owing to the more settled weather and improved condition of the roads, and nearly all the Liberty street produce dealers are shipping liberally to country dealers. Prices have steadied up somewhat and may be called firm for all the leading commodities. There is no scarcity of anything, even poultry and eggs being in good supply. Should the weather continue as now, stocks, which in many cases are heavy, will soon be reduced. This will afford an opportunity to producers to run in their goods at better prices than they have been receiving for some time. Game is still offered at some places on Liberty street, but as it was killed outside the State dealers claim they cannot be prosecuted. The Sportsmen's Association hold the contrary view. The question should be settled in court.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minnesota patent $7 25@7 50; winter wheat, patent, $7 00@7 25; fancy family (white and amber winter), $6 00@6 25; choice family (choice red winter) $5 75@6 00; XX family (medium winter), $5 50@5 75; XXX bakers' (Minnesota), $6 00@6 25; XX bakers' (Wisconsin) $5 50@5 75. Cornmeal, 75@80c. Oatmeal—Common brands, $6 00@6 50 per barrel; fancy, $7 00@7 50. Rye flour, $4 00@4 25. Buckwheat, $4 50.

WHEAT—Fultz, $1 09@1 10.

CORN—Old mixed shelled 57@58c; old yellow shelled 60@61c; high mixed 58@60c; new mixed 51@54c; new dry H. H. 56@57c.

OATS—Prime, 41@42c, rejected white, good, 40@41c; mixed, 38@40c.

RYE—We quote western at 60@66c; Pennsylvania new, 65@66c.

BARLEY—York State and Canada, 90c@$1 00; western, 68@70c.

MILL FEED—Bran, $16 50@17 00 per ton; middlings, $17 00@22 00; chopped feed, $25 00@26 00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, on track, $10 50@11 00; loose timothy, from country wagons, $12 00@14 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—We quote common at $1 50@2 50; good sound stock $2 50@3 00; choice stock $3 50@3 75 per barrel.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 20@2 25 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $2 25@2 30. Limas 5¾@6c.

BUTTER—Choice country 25@28c; prime 22@23c; common to medium 8@9c; fancy creamery 37@40c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35c ₱ lb.

BROOMCORN—Green Hurl, Texas 8½c; green well to hurl, 7½@8c; green carpet, 7½@8c; green self-working 6¾@7½c; green short 6@6½c; Tennessee red tip, self-working, 7c; Illinois do. 5¾@6c; old short, good color 5c; old rough 4@4½c; crooked 4@5c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory, best, 13@13½c; skims, 5@8c; York Goshen, 13½@14c; Sweitzer, 14@15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 7@8c; evaporated, 13@14c; quarters, 6@7c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; peeled, 9½@10c; cherries, 18@22c; raspberries, 28@32c; blackberries, 10@11c.

EGGS—No. 1 Pennsylvania and Ohio fresh in barrels or cases, 31@32c; pickled 22@23c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3 75@4 25 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Choice fancy per crate $3 50@4 00; Jersey, in barrels, $11 00@12 00; Western do. $12 00@15 00.

MINCE MEAT—7½c per pound.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Messina oranges, boxes, $2 50@3 25; Valencia do. cases, $6@6 50; lemons, $3 00@3 50; bananas, $2 00@2 50@3 00 per bunch.

FEATHERS—Live geese, 63@65c in packages; in small lots, 4@5c more.

ONIONS—Per barrel, $1 50@1 75.

POTATOES—On track, 45@50c; from store 50@55c per bushel, according to size and condition. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 75 per bbl; Southern $2 75 to $3 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 6@7½c per pair; dressed, 12@14c per lb. Turkey, 18 to 20c per lb. Geese, 65 to 75c each. Ducks, 13@15c per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 6¼@7½c per lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 8½@9c; Virginia, 9@9½c, roasted, $2 00@2 50 per bush; chestnuts, $3 50@4 00 per bushel for choice.

SWEET CORN—We quote dried at 5@7c per lb; pop corn 4c per lb.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 25@3 50 per barrel.

HONEY—Choice new clover, one pound packages, 18@22c; large packages, 15@16c.

TALLOW—City, 8@8¼c; country, 7@7½c.

SWEET CIDER—Country, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $8 50@9 00.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, 90c@$1 00 per gallon.

SEEDS—Timothy, $1 50@1 60 per bushel; clover, small, $5 50@6 00; bluegrass, $1 60.

SALT—No. 1, $1 00; No. 1 extras, $1 10; dairy, $1 40; C. $1 20; Globe fertilizer, $1 35; the regular discount on car load lots.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, 30@35c.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.

Fancy Rio....14¾@15c
Choice Rio....14¼@14½
Prime Rio....12¾@13½
Good Rio....12¾@
Ordinary Rio.11 @
Java....20 @22

Roasted Coffees.

In papers....17 @17½
In bulk....15½@16¾
Lower grades 13¾@14
Java in pa'rs .21 @23
Java in bulk .20 @22

Sugar.

Standard A....8 @
Palace A....7¾@
Windsor A....7¾@
Ridgewood A..7¾@
Refined yel'w..6¾@ 7¾
Granulated....8¾@
Crushed....9 @
Cut loaf....9 @
Powdered....8¾@

Syrups.

Choice Maple....33@
Prime do ....32@
Choice sugar sr'p.38@40
Prime do do..36@
Good do do..35@
Blackstrap mo'lass29@32

Soda.

Bi. Carb, in kegs....3¾

10 assort'd papers 85
10c do ¼ papers 85
Salsoda, in kegs....1¾

Fruit Cans.

Per gross....$4 50@4 75

Spices (whole.)

Cloves....18@
Alspice....10@
Cassia....11@
Pepper....16@17
Nutmegs....65@70

New Orleans Molasses.

Choice new....59@60
Strictly prime..58@

Candies.

Stor, full w'g'ht 8
Stearine....12¾@
Mould, ₱ set. 9@

Salt.

No. 1 ₱ bbl....$1 10
Extra....1 00
Dairy....1 40
Coarse Cyst. Salt.. 1 25

Starch.

Glose....6½@8½
Corn....7½@9

Rice.

Louisiana....6 @6¾
Carolina....6 @7¼
Head rice....7¼@7¾

CANNED GOODS.

Marrow fat peas...$1 75	Lt. beans, 2lb. best $1 00
Soak peas....75	Soak do do.. 90
Raspberries..1 50@1 60	String do do.. 75
Strawberries, 1 00@1 20	Pumpkins do.. 1 10
Gooseberries. @1 00	Dam'n plums, 2 lb. 1 10
Pineapples.. 1 50@1 75	Greengage....1 20
Standard peaches 2 00	Egg do....1 60
Pickles, ½ bbls....3 75	Libby's s. c. beef 2 85
Do bbls....6 50	½ ₱ doz.
Winslow's corn....1 30	Tomatoes....90@1 00
Baker's do 1 15	Salmon, 1 lb....1 45@1 55
McMurray's do 1 35	Blackberries....1 00
Red cherries....1 30	

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay'r raisins, new 2 00	Sicily filberts....14 c
Lon. Lay's do.. 2 75	Smyrna figs...18@18 c
Muscatels....do.. 2 15	Maccaroni....8¾@12½c
New Valencia do.. 7¾c	Vermicelli....8¾@12½c
Old Sultanas....12 c	Taptoco....8½@9c
New do ....14 c	Brazil nuts....14 c
Dates....7 c	Lemons ₱ box....$4 00
Currants....10¾@10¾c	Cocoanuts ₱ box.. 7 00
Prunes, new....6 @6½c	Lemon peel ₱ lb..17 c
Almonds Lan'doc.25 c	Pecans....12½c
Do Ivica....22 c	Sago....5 c
Do shelled....40 c	Cat'n peel ₱ lb....17 c
Walnuts, Naples..20 c	Almonds, Sicily.... 7 00

Provisions.

Canvass or Plain.

Extra S. C. Hams, 13 lbs and over....12¾c
Do do 14 to 18 lbs....13 c
Do do 18 lbs and under....13¾c
Extra S. C. Shoulders....8¾c
Do do Breakfast bacon....10¾c
Do do Dried beef, in sets....13¾c
Do do do knuckles and ribs....17¼c
Do do do all flats....14¾c
Bacon shoulders....7¾c
Short clear sides....13¾c
Mess pork, ¼ bbl....$16 00
Do short cut family, 45 to 50 pieces....16 00
Lard, refined, summer use, in tcs....9¾c
Do half bbls....10 c
Do in buckets....10¾c
Do in tubs....10¾c
Do 3 ₱ tin pails, 60 ₱s in case....11¾c
Do 5 ₱ " " " " 11¾c
Do 10 ₱ " " " " 10¾c
Extra lard oil....70 c
Miners' oil....40 c

Fish.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel....$17 00@	
Extra No. 1 shore do....16 00@	
Extra No. 2 shore do....15 00@	
No. 2 large bay....13 00@	
No. 2 medium do....12 00@	
No. 3 large do....12 00@	
No. 3 medium....11 00@	
No. 3 small....9 00@	
Split Labrador herring....8 00@	
Split shore do....7 00@	
Round do....5 75@	
White fish, ₱ half bbl., 100....7 00@	
Lake trout, ₱ 100....5 50@	
Lake pickerel, ₱ 100....4 50@	
Lake herring, ₱ 100....2 50@ 5 00	
George's codfish....6 00@ 9 00	
Medium do....4 25@	
Boneless codfish....5 00@	
Halibut (smoked)....12c@	
No. 1 herring, ₱ box....35c@	
Smoked bloater, ₱ box....1 10@ 1 25	
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box....6 75@	
Sardines, domestic, ½ box....10 75@	
Sardines, French, ¼'s, ₱ case....12 00@	
Sardines, French, ½'s, ₱ case....19 00@	
Codfish balls, 2 ₱ cans....2 40@	

Leather.

Best city oak sole, heavy, 35@37c per pound; best city oak sole leather, light, 33@35c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy, 26@28c per pound; red sole No. 1, light, 24@26c per pound; red sole leather, good damaged, 23@25c per pound; rough leather, oak, 20@24c per pound; city harness leather, No. 1, 36@37c per pound; city harness leather, No. 2, 33@34c; fair skirting, 37@39c per pound; fair bridle and line leather, per foot, 17@19c; country harness leather, 27@30c per pound; padskins, $5 50@6 50 per dozen apron, large, $9 50@10 50 per dozen. Tallow 6@7c

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1884.

Messrs. Dilworth & Ogden, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange.

Opening....$1 10½ | Lowest....$1 07¾
Highest....1 09¾ | Close....1 09¾

Barrels.	
United shipments, 15th	56,500
Average United shipments	43,370
Tidewater shipments, 14th	9,104
Average Tidewater shipments	3,829
Charters	1,341
Average charters	93,586
United runs	65,750
Tidewater runs	11,161
Average runs for both lines	50,029

Exchange stock—$175 bid; $200 asked.
Clearances....11,950,000
N. Y. refined, 9½c. Antwerp, 21.

(By Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, January 16.—Petroleum opened at $1 07¾; closed at $1 09¾; highest, $1 10; lowest, $1 07¾; sales, 7,808,000 barrels; clearances, yesterday, 11,928,000 barrels; runs, 74,801 barrels; shipments, 56,580 barrels; charters, 19,603 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, January 16.—Opening at $1 07¾; highest, $1 09¾; lowest $1 07¾; closed at $1 09¾; shipments, 66,221 barrels; charters, 19,603 barrels. The market improved to-day on receipt of news diminished importance of Shank and Emery well. The *Herald* of Warren dispatch says: Whiner Driller viewed assert the production of their well to be only five barrels per hour.

BRADFORD, January 16.—Crude oil stronger; runs Tuesday, 71,344 barrels; shipments, 66,222 barrels; charters, 19,606 barrels; clearances, 11,432,000 barrels. United Pipe Line certificates opened at $1 07; closed at $1 10; highest price, $1 10; lowest, $1 06¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago—JANUARY 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—In good demand and prices a shade higher; prices fluctuated within ranges of ¾@1c, and closed about 1¼ higher than yesterday. Sales ranged: January 90¾@91¾c, closed at 91¾@91¾c; February 91¾@92c, closed at 92¼@92¾c; March 93¾@94¼c, closed at 93¾@94c. May closed at 94¾@95c. Receipts, 47,000 bushels; shipments, 12,000 bushels; on the spot 1¾ under May.

OATS—Quiet; cash and January 32¾c; February 32¾@33c; March 33¼@33¾c; April 33¾@34c; closed at 33¾c; May 37¾@37¾c, closed at 37¾@37¾c.

RYE—Steady at 58c.

BARLEY—Steady at 59c.

FLAXSEED—Stronger at $1 46¾@1 48 on track.

PORK—In good demand; opened easier; afterwards advanced, then receded and declined to inside figures and closed steady; cash $14 76@14 75; January $14 67½@14 70; February $14 70@14 80, closed at $14 77½@14 80; March $14 90@14 95, closed at $14 92½@14 95; May $15 20@15 22½, closed at $14 27½@14 30.

LARD—In fair demand and easier; cash 8.72½@8.77½c; January 8.72½@8.77½c, closed at 8.77½@8.77½c; February 8.82½@8.85c, closed at 8.85c; March 8.92½@8.97½c, closed at 8.90@8.97½c; May 9.15@9.20c, closed at 9.17½@9.20c.

BULKMEATS—In fair demand; shoulders 6.30c; short rib 7.75c; short clear 8.00c.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 39,000 barrels; wheat 87,000 bushels; corn, 397,000 bushels; oats, 203,000 bushels; rye, 17,000 bushels; barley, 50,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 23,000 barrels; wheat, 37,000 bushels; corn, 135,000 bushels; oats, 89,000 bushels; rye, 6,500 bushels; barley, 42,000 bushels.

Latest—Call Board.

WHEAT—Sales of 1,400,000 bushels; February and March declined ½c; May declined ¼c.

OATS—Sales 4,000 bushels; February advanced ⅛c.

CORN—Sales of 405,000 bushels; February declined ½c; May ⅜c.

PORK—Sales of 6,500 barrels; prices unchanged.

LARD—Sales of 6,000 tierces; May declined 2½c.

New York, JANUARY 16.—Flour dull; receipts, 18,000 barrels; exports, 4,700 barrels; common to good $3 20@3 75. Wheat spot lots, ½@¾c lower; options opened ½@¾c lower; afterward recovered from decline, and advanced ½@¾c, closing firm; receipts, 64,000 bushels; exports, 24,000 bushels; No. 3 spring, 95c@$1 00; No. 2 red, $1 04¾@$1 09¾; ungraded white, $1 00@1 05c; No. 2 red January, sales of 56,000 bushels at $1 03¾@1 04¾, closing at $1 04¾; February, sales of 800,000 at $1 05@1 09¾, closing at $1 05¾; March, sales of 652,000 bushels at 1 08¾@1 09¾, closing firm at $1 09¾c; April, sales of 192,000 bushels at $1 10¾@1 11¾, closing at $1 11¾c; May, sales 1,192,000 bushels at $1 13@1 14, closing at $1 13¾; June, sales of 56,000 bushels at $1 13¾@1 14¾, closing at $1 14¾. Corn—Spot lots a trifle lower; options opened ½c lower, but afterwards advanced ¼@⅝c, closing firm with a slight reaction; receipts, 93,000 bushels; exports, 2,400 bushels; ungraded 59@64c; No. 3, 59¾@60¼c; steamer 61@61¾c; No. 2 62¾@64¼c; No. 2 white 68¾c; No. 2 January 62¾@62¾c, closing at 62¾c; February 62¾@63¾c, closing at 63¼c; March 64¾@64¾c, closing at 64¼c; May 66@66¾c, closing at 66¼c. Oats ¼@⅜c better; receipts, 21,000 bushels; exports, 1,200 bushels. Hay dull and weak. Hops quiet and steady; new 12@27c. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio steady; options 15@25 points lower and fairly active; Rio No. 7 spot at 10.75c; sales of 8,500 bags February at 10.70@10.90c; 12,500 bags March at 10.90@11.05c; 8,000 bags April at 10.95@11.20c; 3,750 bags May at 11.05@11.25c; 7,250 bags June at 11.15@11.25c; 250 bags July at 11.35c. Sugar quiet and nominal; refined in fair demand. Molasses quiet and steady; New Orleans 35@36c; Porto Rico 35@45c; English Island 35@40c. Rice steady and fairly active. Petroleum dull; United $1 09¾. Tallow quiet and steady at 7¾@7 11-16c. Rosin firm. Eggs—Western fresh quiet and steady. Pork dull; new mess $14 37½@14 62½c. Beef quiet and steady. Cutmeats nominal; long clear 8c. Lard dull and heavy; prime steam 9.15@9.20c; January, 9.12@9.15c; February, 9.15@9.18c; March, 9.22@9.26c; April, 9.30@9.33c; May, 9.40@9.45c; June, 9.44@9.48c. Cheese firm. Lead quiet and steady; common $4 37½@4 50. Others unchanged.

Milwaukee—JANUARY 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and easier; No. 2 Milwaukee 90¾c; January 90¾c; February 91¼c; March 92¾c; May 98¾c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 53¾c; rejected 47c delivered. Oats quiet and unchanged. No. 2 32½c. Rye inactive; No. 1 59c; No. 2 57½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring 59½c; February nominal at 60c; No. 3 extra 56c bid. Provisions firm. Mess pork $14 75 cash and January; $15 25 May. Lard—Prime steam 8.85c cash and February; 9.20c May. Live hogs steady at $5 10@5 70. Dressed hogs firm and unchanged. Eggs steady. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 29,000 bushels; barley, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 1,700 bushels; barley, 8,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—JANUARY 16.—Flour in fair demand but unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 02. Corn in good demand and market firm; No. 2 952c. Oats firm at 37c. Rye dull at 62½@65c. Barley firm; extra No. 3 fall 66@67c. Pork firm at $15 25. Lard easier at 8.70@8.75c. Bulk meats easier but not quotably lower. Bacon firm and unchanged. Whisky steady and in good demand at $1 14. Butter heavy and unchanged.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 16.—With a large number of buyers present there has been a large volume of business completed. Seasonable specialties attracted a large degree of attention, but in all classes of cotton goods sales were large. Exports of domestics for the week were 2,256 packages, and since January 1, 8,312 packages.

Leather Market.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Leather—demand fair and market firm; Hemlock sole 21½@22c.

Wool Market.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Wool dull and unchanged.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, January 14, 1884.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the market to-day was slimly attended. Cattle were plenty, but the market was dull. The stock offered was good, and very fair prices were realized for all that were sold. Some were held over. Bulls and dry cows brought from 3 to 5c, according to quality; medium to best sold at from 6 to 7½c.

SHEEP

were scarce and in great demand. The quality was medium and sold at from 5 to 6c.

HOGS.

The hog market was brisk, with a large supply. The quality was good and sold readily at $5 50@6 65 per cwt. One car load of Chicago hogs were sold at fair prices.

The following stock was received by rail

Name.	Where From.	Number.
F. Hector & Co.	Penna.	164
Conrad Deitrich	Penna.	115
H. Alcorn	Penna.	73
Enoch McCreery	Penna.	93
E. Cole	Penna.	100
Needy & Smith	Ohio	107
J. S. Hinchman	Ohio	64
Wm. Hockenberger	Ohio	20
A. From	Ill.	128
H. Hirsch & Co.	Ill.	17
S. Trauerman	Ill.	21
Gerson & Zeigler	Ill.	97
G. Dellinbauch	Ill.	61
Arnold & Co.	Mo.	51
Gerson & Zeigler	Mo.	57
Arnold & B.	Mo.	75
L. Reisenstine	Mo.	20
E. Wolf & Co.	Mo.	56
S. Lowenstein	Mo.	19
A. Greenwald	Mo.	40
Needy & Smith	Mo.	47

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1884.

Cattle—The market was very dull. Prime, $6 00@6 50; fair to good, $5 00@5 75; common, $4 00@4 50. Receipts, 1,275 head; shipments, 171 head.

Hogs—The market was strong and active. Receipts, 1,265 head; shipments, 23,000 head. Philadelphias, $6 50@6 40; Yorkers, $5 60@5 85.

Sheep—The sheep market was fairly active. Prime, $5 25@5 50; fair to good, $4 50@5 00; common, $2 50@3 50. Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 6,000 head.

New York—JANUARY 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,300 head; prices firmer and $1 00 per head to ¼c per pound dressed weight higher; poor to prime steers sold at $5 25@7 25 per cwt.; general business was $5 75@6 60; exporters had 40 carloads good to prime export steers direct from the west; shipments, 120 head live cattle.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,80 head; market very quiet; poor to prime sheep $4 25@5 50 per cwt.; choice do for exportation $5 62½@5 75; common to prime lambs $5 75@7 35.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,700 head; all slaughterers direct; no trading in live hogs; market nominally weak at $5 50@5 90 per cwt.

Kansas City, Mo—JANUARY 15.—*The Live Stock Journal* reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; market weak and flow, medium and common lower; native steers, 950 to 1,375 pounds, $4 70@5 75. Other unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,300 head; heavy grades strong, others steady; lot 2c head, 255 pounds at $5 20@5 22½, mainly $5 00@5 70.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,300 head; only high grades have strength; lower qualities dull; common to fair $2 50@3 50; good to choice $4 50@5 00.

Cincinnati—JANUARY 16.—Live hogs firm; common and light, $4 60@5 70; packing and butchers $5 40@5 10; receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 925 head.

Cotton Markets.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Cotton dull and easier; futures steady; January, 10.52c; February, 10.70c; March, 10.86c; April, 11.00c; May 11.14c; June, 11.27c; July, 11.3c; August, 11.47c; September, 11.14c; October, 9.75c; November, 10.09c.

ST. LOUIS, January 16—Cotton steady; middling 10½c; sales, 700 bales; receipts, 800 bales; shipments, 2,600 bales; stock, 61,400 bales.

CINCINNATI, January 16.—Cotton dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, January 16.—Cotton steady; middling, 10¾c.

GALVESTON, January 16—Cotton quiet; middling, 10¾c; low middling 10 1-16c; good ordinary, 9 9-16c; net receipts 3,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,8 bales, sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 96,115 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16—Cotton easy; middling 10 7-16c; low middling 10 1-16c; good ordinary 9 11-16c; net receipts, 430 bales; gross, 4,700 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,000 bales; exports to France, 4,800 bales; continent, 8,700 bales; coastwise, 1,900 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 425,443 bales.

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